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BIGGER TRAINS CALLED NEED IN RUSSIA

Soviets Ask Advice of United States Railroad President

LONGER FREIGHT CARS SUGGESTED

Present Moment Seen as Favorable to Install New Equipment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Many essential differences exist between the Soviet railroads and those of the United States, as well as in their operation, according to Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad, who has, at the request of the Soviet Government, spent two months this summer studying Russian railroads with a view to suggesting means to expand and improve transportation facilities.

While Mr. Budd's complete report will be formulated only after his return to the United States, the gist of his suggestions may be found in a memorandum, which he communicated to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent after his first and longest trip of inspection over the Soviet railroads. As an expert study of the Soviet railroad system and a project for reconstructing it along American lines the memorandum is reproduced here in full:

"We have been in the Soviet Union for 42 days, practically every one of which has been devoted to studying the transportation problem of the country and inspecting the railway facilities and their operation. During this study and inspection we have traveled 15,000 kilometers.

"I realize the impossibility of anyone becoming fully acquainted with all of the many conditions which have an important bearing on the solution of the transportation problem of so large a country in so short a time. We will spend about 30 days more in the country and hope by the end of that time to make certain recommendations to those charged with the responsibility of improving the railway transport and keeping it abreast or ahead of the growing requirements.

Larger Freight Cars

"At present I can point out some essential differences between the railways here and those in the United States. The most noticeable thing is that our freight cars are larger, averaging over 80,000 pounds and having an average length of 45 feet. We think the larger cars make the handling of bulk traffic easier because so many less units have to be handled. Moreover, all cars in the United States are equipped with automatic couplers and air brakes. Without these appliances the American railways could not handle the traffic they do with the relatively large proportion of single

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Japan Welcomes Returning Fliers; Tacoma Delayed

TOKYO (AP)—Two Japanese were receiving the praise of their countrymen Aug. 30 for long flights regarded as outstanding achievements in Japanese aviation.

Zensaku Azuma, who left Los Angeles June 22 on a leisurely eastward flight to Japan, arrived in Seoul, Korea, en route to Tokyo. Azuma flew across the United States and crossed the Atlantic by steamship, taking off from Croydon airdrome Aug. 1.

Seiji Yoshihara has arrived in Tokyo, ending a flight which started in Berlin Aug. 20.

Yoshihara was greeted by an enthusiastic throng and momentarily became the national hero. In the 10½ days Yoshihara averaged more than 625 miles a day.

Despite their failure to make a satisfactory take-off here on a projected nonstop dash to Tacoma, Wash., Harold Bromley and Harold Gatty announced Aug. 30 they would continue their efforts to make a transpacific flight, but hinted they might abandon the nonstop idea.

Lieutenant Bromley said the soft, uneven field at Kasumigaura Naval Air Base, a cross wind and a heavy load of gasoline combined to thwart his attempted take-off at dawn, in his plane City of Tacoma.

The aviator said because he doubted the ability of his plane to take off from any field in Japan with a full load of gasoline he might attempt a two-leg flight to Tacoma, stopping at Nome, Alaska, en route.

Labor Day

September 1, being a legal holiday, all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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High Tariff Suspended by Rumanian Minister

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Bucharest

VIRGIL MADGEARU, Minister of Commerce, has ordered, subject to cabinet sanction, that after Sept. 1, while awaiting completion of commercial treaties, the maximum tariff will not be employed against those nations friendly to Rumanian commerce. Pending application of the new tariff law all treaties are undergoing revision.

A trade treaty between Britain and Rumania was signed at London Aug. 8, in which a reciprocal agreement on tariffs between the nations was a chief feature.

Nationalism 'Tide,' Politics Parley Theme

Frank Discussion of World Problems Marked Annual Session

By JOSEPH CLOSE HARSCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — If the Institute of Politics is a "barometer of public opinion," as it often has been called, then one may judge from the annual session which closed here Aug. 28 that the world is in the course of a rising tide of nationalism. This trend, the conference indicated, may at times threaten to retard the conceptions of internationalism growing out of post-war rehabilitation, but it need not be feared, as underneath are reaching out, ever farther and stronger, economic forces which will in the long run counteract any momentary hysteria of nationalism, and eventually furnish the solid basis upon which true internationalism will develop.

Those who have attended the institute since its first session in 1921 agree that never before have extreme nationalistic views been so firmly and frankly expressed. It is pointed out that scarcely without comment American bankers questioned the right to independent existence in this modern world, of small Caribbean states; Japanese insisted on their fundamental and predominant right to markets in China; Englishmen refrained from basing their defense of British rule in India on idealism, but rather on stern necessity; Frenchmen openly stated their lack of confidence in the security of the League of Nations; and admirals urged naval armaments for national security almost without criticism.

Linked by Economics

Observers of the trend of political thought see in the discussions of the institute an indication of the descent of world thought from soaring and rather visionary idealism to a franker level of fact. Instead of dealing with the visionary future, speakers were concerned with the immediate present or the tomorrow which will be effected by today, and several have turned to history and found an analogy in the behavior of the world after the Napoleonic wars.

They point out that from the sorrow of world conflict, international conceptions developed, which for 10 or 15 years after the treaties of Vienna, gave to Europe a consciousness of common interest and unity which had not been felt since the Middle Ages, but that gradually national interests became stronger and more bellicose until, through jealousy

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MOVE IN BRITAIN TO PUSH SIGNING OF ARMS ACCORD

Peace Group Sees Need of Exercising Pressure on French Government

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A significant movement is on foot here to make British ratification of both the so-called General Act for Pacific Settlement of all international disputes, and amendments to the League Covenant, to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, dependent on the coming into force of a general disarmament treaty. The initiative is taken in the matter by the League of Nations Union, whose executive committee passed a resolution to this effect and forwarded it to the Cabinet.

Actually the union's resolution was only in reference to amendments to the Covenant, but the Monitor understands that the idea sounded so attractive that it is also being seriously considered in connection with the British signature to the general act, which Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, recently announced that Britain hopes to sign at the forthcoming meeting of the League Assembly.

It is no secret that the French are extremely anxious for Britain to ratify the general act. On the other hand there is a strong feeling abroad that they are not so ready to sign the type of disarmament treaty which would appeal to Anglo-Saxon public opinion. With the nations of the world pledged to hold the final meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission this autumn to fix the date of the conference to draft a disarmament treaty, a solution of the whole question of what reductions in armed forces shall be made is extremely urgent. And yet diplomats frankly admit that at the moment prospects as to final agreement are the reverse of bright, which explains why Downing Street is casting around for possible means of exerting pressure on the Quai d'Orsay.

World High Wage in Three-Day Week Forecast by Jurist

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A prediction that men in the future all over the world will work but three days a week and receive high wages in order that they may consume the goods they produce, was made by Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General of Great Britain, who with a group of distinguished European jurists visited Baltimore.

There will be ups and downs in the world-wide economic situation, he said, but no permanent recovery until that time.

Sir William, who has been an outstanding member of the Labor Government since 1929, placed a share of the blame for England's unemployment situation on the Wall Street crash last fall.

Speaking of the English situation, he said, "I believe the upturn is coming and that England will be among the first to recover."

"The upward trend in the immediate future will result from depletion of stocks of goods turned out in the past at a rate faster than that of world consumption, but the permanent cure will not come until there has been some adjustment of consumption to production," he said.

Baby Golf Kicks Up Its Heels and Gets Plenty of Attention

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

It's not croquet, for the mallets are different. It's not ping-pong, for the net is missing. It's not tiddle-de-winks, nor backgammon, nor lawn tennis, nor steeplechase, nor battledore and shuttlecock, although each of these contribute something to it. And it is not golf of the wide open spaces—yet golf it is called—and, O boy! how it is catching on!

Yesterday it was a novelty: something new under the sun. Today it is as ubiquitous as gasoline stations. It has its enthusiasts and its detractors, its experts and its dubs; it has its de luxe examples and its back-yard imitators; it has its triumphs and its failures and withal it has aided mightily in helping business along the upward trend—but it hasn't a standardized name it can call its own!

It is supposed to have started on the slopes of Lookout Mountain as "Fairyland" golf, because the size of the game suggested something tiny and elfin. Since then it has been dubbed variously with the synonyms of littleness.

How They Do It in Dixie

From Chattanooga, Tenn., it has sliced through the South, driven to the Pacific coast where apparently nearly all vacant lots and flat roofs have succumbed to its hazards, and now it has topped the bunker of staid New England fancy, after having taken New York, Chicago and other eastern cities in twosomes, foursomes and even moresomes.

At least one southern company has come northward to show Bostonians how it's done in Dixie, and the result is one miniature golf course where, it is reported, between 300 and 700 players are attracted every day, some of the more enthusiastic coming as early at 5 a. m.

Another course designed by the same concern might be placed in the de luxe class, for some 50 tons of granite have gone into its construction nearly $1000 has been spent on shrubs to minimize the highly artificial look most courses have, and cement walks lead devotees of the game along devious paths in pursuit of the elusive sphere.

Apparently, when it comes to knowing their petite putting places, the southerners have it, since one of the largest concerns in New England to manufacture and operate miniature

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

To Bob Your Locks If Husband Says Nay Is Ruled Quite Wrong in Far Cathay

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chinese court authorities in this city have made it an offense for a barber to cut a woman's hair without the consent or knowledge of her husband.

The ruling was handed down at the conclusion of a case brought before the Shanghai District Court, in which a barber was accused of causing a dispute between a man and his wife by cutting the latter's hair.

The wife, it developed, had pleaded with her husband on numerous occasions to let her follow the dictates of fashion and to have her locks shorn, stressing the discomfort of abundant hair in the summer. The husband resented the idea, condemning it as immodest.

While out shopping one morning, the wife chanced to look into the window of a barber shop. Another woman was inside having her hair bobbed. Throwing discretion to the winds, she hurriedly entered the place and within a short space of time was out again, minus her tresses.

On arriving home, her husband beat her for disobeying his orders. Her screams attracted the attention of the police and the irate husband soon found himself standing before the District Court judge on a charge of cruelty to his wife.

Although he pleaded guilty to the charge of wife beating, he placed all the blame on the barber, who was accordingly arrested and brought before the tribunal. Holding that the act of cutting a woman's hair was not illegal in itself, but became so when it tended to upset the peace of family life, the tonsorial artist was fined $2.

The barber protested on the grounds that the action was unjust. He didn't know the woman's husband had objected to her getting a hair-cut and besides if he did, what difference would it make and whose business was it anyway? The court replied that he had better make it his business in the future to find out whether or not women who came to him for a hair-cut had first obtained their husband's permission.

The husband was fined $1 at the same session.

French Premier Cuts Budget and Insists on Drastic Economy

Much Opposition to Reduction Comes From Civil Service Office Holders Who Form Constantly Increasing Class With Great Electoral Influence

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—There have been plenty of vague promises to cut budgetary expenditures which have grown by leaps and bounds in France but the present wielding of the axe is unquestionably serious. André Tardieu, Prime Minister, has set an example by taking 17 per cent off the estimates of his Department, the Ministry of the Interior, and he is insisting that other ministers should do likewise.

It is agreed in ministerial councils and in the press that a halt should be called. Spending has increased ten fold since pre-war days and the tendency upward shows no sign of abating. Only a real determination to lop off unnecessary items will achieve improvement.

Whenever measures of social reform are brought in, there is a demagogic bidding for more. Whenever a particular Minister is faced with reductions, he is tempted to assert that he is whole-heartedly for economy but that his own case is exceptional. Even now difficulties are arising through the reluctance of various Ministers who do not dispute the general need of curtailment of public spending to contribute toward the movement.

Seven inspectors of finance were instructed to go through the estimates for next year and they report that it is easily possible to suppress a number of items. A final meeting of Ministers to submit results of the effort is now being called and if there is an important diminution this will be the first time in the history of the Third Republic that a comparison with the previous year is favorable.

The Petit Parisien declares reductions are necessary because there is a diminution in the yield of the business tax. At the same time railway receipts are down and exports are weakening. Therefore prudence and moderation are called for. The chief difficulty is that the next budget is a pre-electoral budget on which deputies are inclined to make special demands.

Indeed it is recognized that the character of the budget and the method of election are subjects closely connected. At present representatives stand for small constituencies and often feel obliged to play parochial politics which involve expenditure, instead of taking a wider view. There is a campaign, therefore, for a reversion to the old method of election which was less personal and less parochial in which a group of candidates present themselves in large areas.

Another obstacle to the reduction of expenditure is the tremendous growth of functionaries who now form a formidable class, organized and possessing great electoral influence. Attempts to reduce budgets for these and other reasons may place the Government in some jeopardy but M. Tardieu is resolved to pursue the policy whatever the consequences may be.

NEW YORK DAIRY GROUP EXPLAINS ADVANCE IN MILK

Dairymen's League Head Says It Was Necessary to Save Farmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mobilization of expert opinion from the State College of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture and leading farm organizations to justify the raise in the cost of milk in New York City last August and charges that the Harlem & Bronx Milk Dealers' Association is a "potential monopoly, with power to fix prices and to act in restraint of trade," was a feature of testimony before the food investigation here on Aug. 29.

Fred H. Sexauer, head of the Dairymen's League, testified that the increase had been decided upon only as the farmers of the New York milk shed had suffered from "the worst period of dry weather in recent years." Because of the employment and business situation, they regretted to advance the price, but held such action was unavoidable if the farmers were to be saved from bankruptcy. He then called on agricultural experts to testify as to the correctness of his statement regarding drought conditions.

"Even at the higher price of milk, the dairy farmers of the New York milk shed, after paying their other production costs, will receive for themselves a wage of only 25 cents an hour," Mr. Sexauer said. He protested against any extension of the territory embraced in the New York milk shed. The influx of milk from new sources, especially from Wisconsin, would destroy many New York dairymen, he declared. He admitted, however, that such competition might bring a lower milk price here "for a time," but "in the end it would cause higher prices." He denied that the Borden company had any financial interest in the Dairymen's League.

Mr. Sexauer said that the league had been invited to join the Harlem & Bronx Milk Dealers Association, but had declined on the ground that the association "was both unlawful and unworkable." He charged that Aaron Shapiro, counsel for the association, had been attacking the league ever since, and that the Shapiro group had been carrying on unfair trade tactics, including price-cutting, rebates and cash payments "in its endeavor to exercise the power of a monopoly."

The Dairymen's League, a cooperative farm body, handles about 150,000,000 of the 350,000,000 quarts of milk sold daily in New York City.

FACTORY EFFORT TO REACH LABOR BALANCE CITED

Industries Budget Work to Keep All Busy, Silver Bay Speakers Say

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—Confronted by the challenge of unemployment, civic agencies and individual business concerns have taken up the gage by searching deeply into causes and effects of industrial fluctuation. For the purpose of finding how to keep production and employment more constant, leading business men and civic representatives told delegates at the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations during sessions Aug. 29 and 30, of long-term plans for relief of unemployment.

The City of Rochester, N. Y., has set up a civic committee on unemployment composed of 10 business men, two bankers, one attorney, and representatives of 19 other groups in the community, who have taken up specific studies relating to the problem.

M. B. Folsom, assistant treasurer of Eastman Kodak Company and a member of the Rochester committee, described on Aug. 30 formation of the group in March of this year.

Employees who are kept busy have more money to spend and so maintain business, Clyde R. Powell, employment manager of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Corporation, declared on Aug. 29 in telling of methods adopted by his firm to stabilize employment. Out of 17,000 workers in the company, Mr. Powell said, the number laid off because of insufficient work since last fall has at no time exceeded 100.

Out of 5346 workers in the factories of the Procter & Gamble Company, 5127 are guaranteed full pay for full-time work during not less than 48 weeks in each calendar year, excepting periods of extreme emergency, according to Harold D. Bergen, director of industrial relations for the company.

The employees who are not under the plan, which has been in effect

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Radios Are Offered for Farmers' Wheat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—While for the last 10 days Kansas farmers have been getting 75 cents a bushel for their wheat at local mills, they are offered 90 cents per bushel in buying radios.

In full page newspaper advertisements a radio corporation with headquarters at Wichita, offers farmers the privilege of using wheat instead of money in buying radios. This offer is good up to Sept. 1, and dealers in outlying towns have been authorized to accept wheat at 90 cents a bushel for any radios in their stock.

W. E. Titus, president of the corporation, says, "It is up to the merchant who considers the farmers among our best friends and customers to do what the farm relief board cannot."

FRENCH WATER POWER TUBE READY

MATANZAS, Cuba (AP)—The giant steel tube with which the French natural scientist, Dr. Georges Claude, will attempt to produce inexpensive electric power from the waters of the Gulf Stream, is completed and ready for launching, it was announced here Aug. 29.

The professor, who recently returned from Paris, where he discussed his work with French scientists, said he hoped to be ready for the launching of the apparatus shortly after Sept. 5.

LAW CONFERENCE BRINGS JURISTS OF MANY LANDS

Rights of Neutrals to Be One of Main Themes at New York Sessions

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The world conference of the International Law Association, founded in 1873 for the purpose of instituting a system of world jurisprudence, will meet in this city, Sept. 2-7, under the chairmanship of John W. Davis, president of the American section of this organization of lawyers and jurists representing more than 20 nations.

Meeting in America for the first time since the war, the members will confer on a number of subjects of practical importance in the field of world law, such as neutral rights in time of war, legislative control over international trade cartels, effect of war on contracts, legalization of documents, air law and the radio, codification of international law, and a number of other subjects of particular interest to shipowners, merchants, international bankers and the public in general.

The discussion regarding neutral rights in time of war is expected to bring to the front the highly controversial issue of the freedom of the seas. A committee was appointed at the Warsaw conference of the association, in 1928, with Judge Thorvald Boye of the Supreme Court of Norway at its head, to draft a convention on the rights and duties of belligerents with regard to neutral property at sea. This draft is to be presented to the delegates attending the New York conference.

A proposed treaty on neutrality in land warfare will be considered concurrently with the convention drawn up by Judge Boye's committee. It is pointed out by leaders of the association that there is no international treaty generally recognized on neutrality in maritime warfare other than the Declaration of Paris in 1856. The declaration drafted in London in 1909 has never been ratified.

The draft treaty to be considered next week embodies some of the provisions of the reduction of naval armaments treaty signed in London in April. The proposed treaty, however, goes beyond the London treaty into the more detailed provisions on contraband, blockade, prize and other questions.

At its 35 successive conferences the International Law Association has been presided over by many distin-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Polish Parliament Dissolved; Point Won by Pilsudski

WARSAW (AP)—President Moscicki, on Aug. 30, dissolved the Polish Parliament, thus placing himself squarely behind the Premier-Dictator, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, in the latter's program of constitutional reform.

Marshal Pilsudski for months has insisted that the present Sejm and Senate are impossible. A turbulent political campaign period is now ahead, and not until Jan. 16, when a new Sejm will be elected, and Nov. 23, when a Senate will be chosen, may the world know whether Marshal Pilsudski can expect by parliamentary means to effect the changes in the Constitution which he deems necessary.

Dissolution of Parliament is the third stage in the present conflict between "Poland's uncrowned king," Pilsudski, and the legislative bodies to which he has taken such vigorous exception.

Some political circles had hoped that Marshal Pilsudski might reach some sort of understanding as to effect a compromise with Parliament, but divergencies of opinion between the Pilsudski forces and the opposition throughout the country already were too deep. A fight to the finish now confronts both factions.

The vice-marshal of the Polish Diet, Jan Dombski, was assaulted Aug. 29 by three officers and a non-commissioned officer in uniform. The attack occurred in front of his house. Mr. Dombski is the leader of the Peasants Party, which was attacked by Marshal Pilsudski on Wednesday in an interview.

Chairs as Argument Banned in Germany

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dielfield, Ger.

POLICE here, to be on the safe side for preëlection disputes, decided Aug. 30 that in halls where political meetings were to be held tables must be removed and chairs firmly connected with each other or otherwise made stationary, to prevent their being raised from the floor.

Also serving of drinks during political meetings is prohibited, with an eye to preventing use of bottles, glasses or steins as weapons or missiles.

Hawks Rounds Pylons at 240 Miles an Hour

Transcontinental Speedster Warms Up for $10.000 Labor Day Race

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Transport efficiency races, demonstration of an adjustable propeller, and the development of 240 miles an hour in practice for the Thompson trophy sweepstakes, featured the Friday, Aug. 29, program of the National Air Races at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Airport. Drawn by the prospect of another glimpse of the Lindberghs, some 40,000 spectators turned out.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh took off in the black and orange low-wing monoplane, circled once over the stands and then headed for Detroit where they were to visit Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, the Colonel's mother.

Capt. Frank M. Hawks, who came here earlier in the week in the ship with which he broke the Lindbergh transcontinental speed record, warmed the plane up over the five-mile three-cornered race course and developed 240 miles an hour. The Thompson trophy speed race for any type of ship equipped with any type of motor or motors, with $10,000 in three prizes, is to be held Monday, the final day of the meet.

Efficiency races, in which contesting planes were required to carry certain "useful" loads, make take-offs within certain limits, and make certain speeds around the course, attracted the interest of the experts. The planes flying the Bellanca banners were victors in two races. They won first, second and third in the Detroit air transport and efficiency contest. A Bellanca ship also won first in the Aviation, Town and Country Club efficiency race.

An adjustable propeller was demonstrated by Col. Arthur Goebel, who came in second in the nonstop derby from Los Angeles Wednesday. By pulling back on the control the pilot was able to reverse the pitch of the propeller figuratively backing up. Colonel Goebel asserted this new gear assures a faster take-off, faster climb and better cruising speed.

Trying out a plane of radical design, supposed to provide exceptional safety, George G. Fernic of New York crashed 100 feet. This was the third fatality of the meeting.

Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, of Long Beach, Calif., winner of the Women's Class A derby from her home city, took advantage of a mistake by Margery Doig of Danbury, Conn., to win the women's open ship race with engines of 800 maximum cubic inch capacity. Miss Doig was leading on the second of five laps and missed the second pylon. She was required to recircle the pylon, losing time and surrendering the lead to Mrs. O'Donnell, which the latter maintained to the finish.

Mrs. O'Donnell, flying the plane which she used in the derby, made the 25 miles in 10m. 43.4s. Miss Doig was second in 11m. 5.4s., and Miss Mildred Morgan of Beverly Hills, Calif., was third in 13m. 59.2s.

E. B. Heath of Chicago in a low-wing monoplane, won the civilians race for ships with motors of 275 maximum cubic inch piston capacity. He made the 25 miles around the five-mile race course in 12m. 42.4s., averaging 118.05 miles an hour. Bart Stevenson of Moline, Ill., was second in 12m. 57.9s., and Daniel Fowlie of Marshall, Mo., third in 13m. 1s.

Aeronautic Engineers Learn Spinning Depends More on Ships Than in Control

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Encouraging results of research and experimental work to determine the cause and cure of airplane spinning were reported by leading aeronautic engineers at a symposium on "spinning characteristics and control" at the eighteenth national aeronautic meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers which just ended here.

The problem is such a complex one, according to Fred E. Weick, a member of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which has sponsored experiments along this line, that although engineers have been working on it for about 12 years, results which can be satisfactorily used in a general way are just beginning to come in.

"One of the greatest advances in research on spinning has just been recently accomplished," Mr. Weick said "and that is the development of a method of accurately measuring just what an airplane does in a spin, its path of flight and its attitude at each point. We can now at least measure what a spin is and calculate the inertia forces and couples."

Paul E. Hovgard of the Keystone Aircarft Corporation, pointed out a close relation between the "ability of an airplane to barrel roll and to spin. Those that are the most difficult to barrel roll," he said, "are invariably the ones which appear to have the most difficulty in recovering from the spins."

The most dependable change to remedy spinning characteristics, he said, is an increase in area of the horizontal tail. In experiments, under his observation, Mr. Hovgard said, an "increase of 50 per cent reduced the number of turns required for recovery from a flat spin from five to three and one quarter."

After an increase of about 50 per cent, he said, further increase was not effective.

Garland Powell Peed Jr., aeronautics consultant, held that a mishap caused by a true spin is almost an impossibility. "A true spin," he said, "takes from 200 to 800 feet to develop, and nearly all the 'spinning in' mishaps occur from altitudes of from 100 to 200 feet." These, he said, are not spinning mishaps at all but stalling mishaps and consequently the real problem is to build non-stalling airplanes.

DOOR OPENED TO RELATIONS WITH PERU

Policy of Washington on Revolutionary Régimes Redefined by Stimson

EACH CASE DEPENDS ON OWN CONDITIONS

Rumors of Unusual Unrest in South America Minimized in Later Reports

Rumors of threatened revolts in Argentina, Brazil and Cuba, coincident with the successful revolution against President Leguia in Peru, are minimized in later reports, although conditions in Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, are still troublous.

The situation in Peru has led the Department of State at Washington to redefine the policy of the United States in regard to recognition of revolutionary régimes set up in the Western Hemisphere, and the door is apparently open to diplomatic intercourse with the military administration at Lima.

Observers trace much of the present political agitation in Latin-American countries to economic depression and American tariff changes.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With a wave of political unrest stirred up by economic depression in half a dozen countries in Latin America threatening to affect other administrators besides President Leguia in Peru, the State Department has taken the opportunity to redefine its policy as to the recognition of revolutionary régimes throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The policy has had the most careful attention of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and its expression at the present juncture is the first in the Hoover Administration, being ranked in importance only after the Monroe Doctrine as it relates to Latin America.

In the first place the Administration differentiates between the five republics of Central America and the other countries of the New World in this matter. By a treaty in 1923 the Central American republics agreed among themselves not to recognize a government set up by a coup d'état or revolution, until elected representatives of the people had constitutionally reorganized the government.

Depends on Individual Case

Charles E. Hughes and Frank B. Kellogg at various times pledged adherence to this policy by the United States, and the State Department now once more reaffirms the policy in so far as it affects these particular countries.

On the other hand, the State Department announces that as regards countries where no such treaty or agreement exists, it will be guided in the matter of recognition of a revolutionary administration by the individual case, and the mandates of international law.

This announcement has an important effect both on general conditions and the Peruvian situation. Previous declarations by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Kellogg, and also by William J. Bryan in the Wilson Administration, left uncertainty as to the attitude of the United States in its efforts to preserve stable governments in Latin-American nations.

The present interpretation by the State Department opens the door to the recognition of the new junta of Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro in Peru, if desired, where nonrecognition might have been embarrassing to the State Department, as giving apparent support to the allegation of critics of the United States that the deposed Leguia Administration had been unduly favorable to the "Colossus of the North."

Statement of Bryan

The State Department contends that it has never said it would not confirm a government that had come into power by a revolution, save in regard to the Central American nations. Mr. Bryan's statement, Nov. 24, 1913, regarding Mexico and General Huerta laid down no general policy, it contends; the refusal to recognize the revolutionary régime of Isidore Ayoya in Ecuador set up in 1925 for three years was based merely on the desire to see if the new junta would be stable.

The Stimson interpretation of the recognition policy does not mean that the United States will at once recognize a revolutionary government, but that there is no hard and fast rule in the matter. It will be guided by many elements, particularly by whether a new government seems sufficiently well seated to protect persons and property.

As to political events outside of Peru in the Argentine, Brazil and Cuba, official comment is lacking, but informally, observers here are inclined to minimize rumors of revolt, although admitting that widespread business and agricultural depression has stimulated political unrest.

The always unstable political situation in certain Latin countries has been made more volatile by failure of crops, the world-wide economic depression and American tariff changes, it is said. With the exception of Chile and Uruguay, a survey conducted by the Latin-American division of the Commerce Department recently revealed that hard times have come to practically every South American nation.

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The new Peruvian Government, which this week succeeded an 11-year dictatorship, has suspended the articles of the Constitution dealing with public rights in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

FRENCH REVIVE SAILING SHIP TO TRAIN FOR NAVY

Brest Naval School Becomes Third Largest in World, Holding 1000 Cadets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BREST, France—In marked contrast to American practice, the French Ministry of Marine has ordered, it is reported, the naval cadets at Brest to undergo periods of instruction on board sailing frigates. Vessels of the type of the Iphiginie, Incomprise and Calédonien, not unlike the old Constitution, have been assigned to this service, and it is proposed that the French cadets shall know how to work a frigate under sail before passing them on for instruction on modern propelled craft.

The Brest Naval School has taken on additional importance since the World War. It is now equipped for 1000 cadets. This number compares third in point of numbers with the 1250 cadets under instruction in the British navy and the 2041 American cadets at Annapolis.

The French naval authorities express the opinion that their future sea-officers are better fitted to command high-speed, quick maneuvering steam craft if primarily trained on sailing vessels. The value of the latter training, they declare, comes from an intimate knowledge of weather and sea, and this is something, it is asserted, which is never deeply acquired unless one serves in a craft wholly dependent on the elements for its locomotion.

In the French, German and British merchant marine, a number of the large liner companies are developing officers from cadets trained on sailing craft. It has been repeatedly urged that a certain amount of sail practice be associated with the instruction at Annapolis. The opposition to this is largely caused, it is said, by the demands of the academic studies, with the result that there has been crowded out all but the bare necessities of practical instruction.

The British are reported giving more time to sea training for their cadets than the Americans. The American plan aims to make an officer more or less adept all along the line of his profession, which makes the Annapolis course a crowded and intensive one.

The French specialize on the technical study of the profession, cut out as much academic work as possible and go in for a training right up from a sailing ship to the modern high-powered screw-driven vessel.

Walker to Sift New Corruption Charges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The first repercussion from Mayor James J. Walker's plea, Aug. 27, to civic organizations to help him rid his administration of corruption and graft reached City Hall, Aug. 29, in a charge by the Civil Service Reform Association that city employees were being assessed a percentage of their salaries for contributions to political organizations. The charge is contained in a letter signed by H. Eliot Kaplan, secretary of the association, who reported numerous anonymous complaints to this effect, particularly from Richmond Borough employees. He added that it had been "plainly intimated and rumored that the city employees will be assessed 2 per cent of their salaries during the months of September and October."

The Mayor said the report would be investigated by the district attorneys, as such procedure was plainly a violation of state law and could be prosecuted where proof was available.

John A. Lynch, borough president of Richmond, denied the allegations as so ridiculous that he would not "waste time to investigate or reply."

Mayor Walker said he had received responses from six civic organizations offering their cooperation in his proposed administrative house-cleaning.

DOOR OPENED TO RELATIONS WITH PERU

(Continued from Page 1)

order to punish officials of the Leguia Administration.

Meanwhile the junta continued clearing out Leguia appointees and reorganizing the Government.

Naval Captain Julio V. Goicochea was appointed chief of the naval general staff, and Commander Arturo Jiminez Pacheco as subchief. Dr. Fernando Gazzani, former member of the Cabinet, was named adviser to the Foreign Office. New mayors and municipal councils were established in Lima and Callao. Dr. Oscar Vasquez Benavides was made chief of the prisons section in the Ministry of Justice.

A law approved more than 10 years ago but never practically enforced, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on Saturdays and Sundays, was ordered into effect by the Lima prefect.

Garrison of Buenos Aires Reinforced by Cavalry

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The garrison of Buenos Aires was reinforced heavily Aug. 30 with the arrival of the eighth regiment of cavalry from Campo Mayo with full war equipment, a reminder of the Government's determination to guard its position in the atmosphere of unrest prevalent here for several days.

After a night marked by gunfire in the streets between adherents of President Irigoyen and opposition demonstrators in which two persons were wounded the capital on Aug. 30 presented a war-time appearance with bodies of troops stationed in many parts of the city.

This was especially true of the squares near the President's house and the capital. Guards also were placed at the Cabildo building adjacent to Government House and the Banco de la Nacion.

The Government Post Office and other public buildings surrounding the Plaza had extra heavy soldier guards.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Smith Is Missing on Tammany List

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Alfred E. Smith, titular head of the national Democratic Party, is not on Tammany Hall's list of Democratic state convention delegates from the tenth assembly district where he resides, it has just been learned. Charles L. Kohler, Director of the Budget and the leader of the lower half of the tenth assembly district, denied on Aug. 29 that there had been any slight, and added Mr. Smith could have a seat for the asking.

Surprise over the discovery was expressed in Democratic circles, and, although it is known that Mr. Smith no longer holds the high place in Tammany counsels that was once accorded him, it was generally disclaimed that the oversight had been intentional. Reasons for it ranged from "it must have been a mistake," as voiced by the state Democratic secretary, James A. Farley, to "he is a newcomer in the Tenth and I assumed he would prefer to go from the old First District," as voiced by Mr. Kohler.

It was discounted in these quarters that the absence of Mr. Smith's name from the roll of delegates would complicate in any way his presence at the convention as the speaker who would place Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in nomination for candidacy.

The name of United States Senator Royal S. Copeland also is missing from the Tammany list, although his colleague, Robert F. Wagner, will not only go to the convention as a delegate, but will serve as temporary chairman and keynote orator. Mr. Copeland's party regularity has been subjected to considerable question in Democratic circles as a result of public utterances by him which, they held, showed him on the political fence.

Increased Rates Stir Opposition

Detailed study of the proposed higher compulsory automobile insurance rates in Massachusetts was begun today by Gov. Frank G. Allen, following his return from a brief vacation. Governor Allen found upon his desk numerous protests against the 1931 rates, which would increase the cost of liability insurance an average of 6 per cent over that of 1930.

Declaring himself in sympathy with the effort to obtain reasonable rates, the Governor said that he would go immediately into the situation. Meanwhile from two sources came the recommendation that the rates be based upon the ability of the individual driver rather than on his place of residence.

Alvan T. Fuller, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, urged the individual rate basis and at the same time said that the proposed schedule was "too high and decidedly inequitable." He suggested that the rates be computed on the basis of the individual driver's ability, combined with his accident record.

Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, who has been instructed by Mayor Curley to oppose the increase, also favored the individual rate basis. He pointed out that this was suggested last year when Boston went before the Supreme Court in an effort to set aside the increased schedule which became effective this year and which would be increased by the changes proposed by the insurance commissioner.

SOVIETS THINK LAND IS AN ARCHIPELAGO

MOSCOW (AP)—The newly discovered land found by Soviet arctic explorers in 79:25 north 76:10 east is now believed to be an archipelago of some magnitude.

The expedition, which has lived aboard the ice-breaker Sedov, is building a house on the island in which four men will remain this winter with fuel and supplies sufficient for three years. The island, on which they planted the Soviet flag, has been named Sergius Kaminov, in honor of the president of the Soviet exploration party and the Vice-Commissar of War.

POST OFFICE PLANS GO WITH HOOVER TO CAMP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover will discuss the $568,000,000 federal building program at the Rapidan Camp over Labor Day with a group of Treasury and Post Office officials whom he invited to join the party along with a number of personal friends. With the group went John W. Philip, fourth assistant postmaster-general, and Ferry K. Heath, assistant secretary of the Treasury in charge of public buildings who will take up the building matter with him in detail.

Mr. Hoover will follow his usual program of going over a particular problem on the Saturday of his week-end; just as last week he took up the waterway problem in its national ramifications at Rapidan. Because of the approaching holiday, the President left the White House earlier than usual, omitting the Friday afternoon press conference. He will return to Washington late Monday, Sept. 1.

JAIL PEACE PARLEY RENEWED IN INDIA

ALLAHABAD, India (AP)—The newspaper Pioneer said Aug. 30 that peace between the Government of India and the Nationalists, who are sponsoring the civil disobedience campaign, could be achieved within a week if the Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru would accept the terms of the Viceroy as brought to them by the peacemakers, Sir Tej Bahadur Saprau and Mr. Jayakar.

Sir Tej and his colleague are visiting the two Nationalist leaders in jail and submitting the proposals to them.

BOMBAY (AP)—Mrs. Hansa Mehta, president of the provincial committee of the All-India National Congress was arrested Aug. 30 by police who raided the congress house.

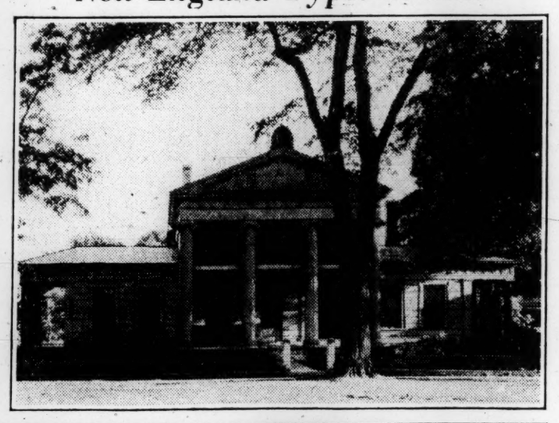
SPAIN'S FINANCES IMPROVE

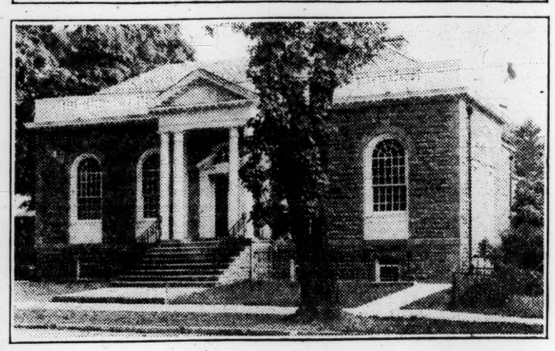
MADRID (AP)—Marked improvement in Spain's national finances was announced Aug. 29 by Julio Wais, Minister of Finances, after a Cabinet meeting. Expenditures have been cut during the first seven months of this year by more than 100,000,000 pesetas (more than $1,000,000), and revenues have been increased by 29,000,000 pesetas.

SPANISH TEXTILERS STRIKE

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — Textile workers went on strike at La Bordeta and Sans, Aug. 29. All textile workers here will probably walk out Sept. 1 in sympathy with striking building workers, and it is believed transport workers may join the movement. The authorities are trying to settle the conflict.

New England Types in Ohio





Above—Kappa Sigma Fraternity House at Granville, Formerly the Avery Mansion, Built in 1837. Below—The Public Library, an Adaptation of Colonial Design, Built in 1924.

Brisk Fall Buying Already in Evidence

QUICKENING in retail and wholesale buying usually noted with the approach of fall is already making itself felt this year.

Buyers in the big markets for finished goods are increasing in number and are reported active. That buying is not confined to wholesale markets, however, but is showing satisfactory trends from the retailers' point of view, is indicated by re-orders coming into the markets.

TWO GRANVILLES TO BE LINKED IN CELEBRATION

Ohio and Massachusetts to Recall Incidents of Village's Founding

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRANVILLE, O., — Simultaneous commemoration of the founding of a quaint Ohio village in sites hundreds of miles apart is planned when residents and former residents of Granville, O., celebrate the 125th anniversary of the village Sept. 4 and 5, with a similar festival in Granville, Mass., the parent village, for those who cannot make the pilgrimage westward.

Expression of sentiment for the Ohio community is to be found in a New England pilgrimage to Granville, Mass. The trip will be made by automobiles with New York, Boston, Hartford and New Haven as starting points. Arrangements will be made, however, for those who prefer to go by train, to finish the journey from Hartford and from Springfield. Alumni of Denison University, which is located at Granville, Ohio, are in charge and will work through the various city organizations.

A feature of both celebrations will be the emigration of a new type of pioneer to Granville, O., by air. Charles W. Deeds of Hartford will pilot his plane, circling over and saluting the eastern pilgrims at Granville, Mass., before setting out to the west.

Picnics, Pageants and Exhibits

Picnics, historical pageants, and displays of books and manuscripts written by Granville residents, pieces of art, and antiques are other interesting bits planned for the Ohio celebration.

The committee on arrangements for the Massachusetts event is composed of Charles Barker Fernald, chairman; Charles Felix Burke, and Miss Eleanor Luce of the New York-Denison association; Kirtley F. Mather, of the Boston-Denison association; Charles E. Kaufman, of the New Haven group and Ralph H. Morrow and Charles W. Deeds of Hartford. A local group of citizens of the Ohio town will head the home celebration committees.

Mr. Fernald will give the address following a welcome from the mayor of Granville, Mass. Communication will be held between the towns by telephone and radio.

A tablet, in memory of former students of the Granville Female College, now disbanded, will be unveiled in the Denison University library as part of the program.

The Ohio town is one of the oldest in the State, having been settled by colonists from old Granville in 1805. From the pioneers it preserves the features of New England living. Before the settlers began their trek they organized a church to be transplanted to Ohio; it is believed that this body gave the initial impulse to the religious character which the town, with its several churches, maintains today.

Colonial Traditions Preserved

Colonial architecture also characterizes the village, one of the most outstanding residences now being remodeled and redecorated for the anniversary event. This, a 93-year-old mansion now owned by Kappa Sigma fraternity, has been cited as a splendid example of the Colonial classical period.

In Granville was established the first temperance society west of the Alleghenies—the "Society of Total Abstinence of Ardent Spirits," 11 persons having organized it on July 15, 1828. The local W. C. T. U. has been active since its founding, also.

Celebrations have been held at the close of every 25-year period in the history of Granville, O., the records of which have been preserved carefully.

Following close behind Granville's festivities will be the Centennial of Denison University, in 1931, when a $3,300,000 fund, raised among Granville townspeople, students, alumni, and friends of Denison will be given to the university for buildings, campus improvements, scholarship and loan funds. The new memorial gateway entrance and approach is the first unit of an extensive building program. Granville and Denison will join in both festivals with a shared enthusiasm.

Delegation From Ohio to Visit Massachusetts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRANVILLE, Mass.—In addition to its own celebration, Granville, O., will pay tribute to its mother community of Granville, Mass., on Sept. 5 when a delegation of 25 representative citizens of the Ohio town will journey here.

The visitors will be entertained at a dinner; there will be addresses by leaders in both communities and due honor will be paid the courage of the little company that left Granville, Mass., in 1805 for the then far-distant country.

In 1803 a group from Granby, Conn., neighboring town to Granville, Mass., journeyed to Worthington, O. The enterprise of the Connecticut neighbors stimulated interest in Granville and in 1804 the Scioto Land Company was organized with 35 members and an initiation fee of $8. Three members were sent ahead to locate a tract, the initiation fee was raised to $10 and in all 112 persons joined the original company.

LAW CONFERENCE BRINGS JURISTS OF MANY LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

guished men and discussed many important subjects, the result of which has been the adoption of resolutions of the drafting of model rules of law or practice, which have exercised an important influence on legislation in various states. Others of the reforms desired by the association have sometimes required negotiation and execution by international treaty, adoption by state legislatures or by business associations.

The delegates attending the conference in this city will be joined during part of the week's session by many of the distinguished representatives of the British and French bar who are returning to their respective countries after attending the meeting of the American Bar Association, recently held in Chicago.

The officers of the American branch of the International Law Association are: Honorary president, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes; president, John W. Davis; honorary vice-presidents, Sir Robert Borden, Charles Noble Gregory, Judge Bassett Moore through times of low productions. George W. Wickersham; vice-presidents, Arthur P. Kuhn, and Oscar R. Houston; honorary secretary, Paul H. Lacques.

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(Inspection of "Arbella" following program)

In case of rain the service will be held below deck.

Admission free.

Members of Ahepa to Visit Greece

A resolution authorizing the fourth annual excursion to Greece in the spring of 1931 was today passed at the eighth annual convention of the American Hellenic Education Progressive Association, known also as the Order of Ahepa, at their final session at the Bradford Hotel.

The convention also settled the Canadian question, which likewise had its attendant problem of the question of allegiance. Ahepa makes mandatory for membership American citizenship and allegiance to the United States flag, and it was thought that the dual allegiances would make the affiliation improbable. It was voted unanimously to accept the Canadian organization into membership, thus cementing the affiliation of the Canadian and American Ahepas.

It was decided that the location of a site be referred to the incoming board of supreme lodge officers, the erection of the edifice pending their choice of a location.

FACTORY EFFORT TO REACH LABOR BALANCE CITED

(Continued from Page 1)

since 1923, he said, are in two factories which produce edible oils, a seasonal product subject to violent market fluctuations. It is hoped, he added, to extend an employment guarantee or similar safeguards to these workers.

Stabilization of employment in the John A. Manning Paper Company of Troy, N. Y. is being worked out by using periods of light productions for the development of new lines of goods and for overhaul of machinery, according to James S. Adams, general manager. A five-day week is sometimes used for the purpose of distributing available working time over the entire course of employees, he said. Vacations with pay are scheduled wherever possible during slack periods, and the speed of machines is lowered in order to keep the factory running through times of low productions.

Twenty thousand employees of the Western Electric Company at the Hawthorne Works, Chicago, have opportunities to discuss with representatives of the management how working conditions may be improved, it was reported by M. L. Putnam, chief of the industrial research division.

1,000,000 PERSONS PACK LABOR DAY BAGS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With a three or four-day holiday coming over Labor Day week-end, hundreds of thousands of persons are leaving New York City by train, motor, ship and plane for near and distant points. Transportation officials estimated on Aug. 30 that the movement might reach 1,000,000 passengers.

Extra trains to handle the outgoing throngs were provided, the equipment being that which reached the city during the past two days bringing back thousands of boy and girl campers. Motor buses and air and marine carriers pressed into service every available unit of equipment to handle the traffic.

SPECIALIZATION IN EDUCATION IS SOVIET PLAN

Each Industry Supports Its Own Technical School for Intensive Training

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — In higher technical education, as in so many other branches of life, Russia, since the revolution, has swung from one extreme to the other.

The pre-war Russian engineer is usually a man of broad culture, reflecting an educational training that has not been narrowly specialized. The charge is sometimes made against him, especially by American technical experts, that, while admirably prepared theoretically, the old-style Russian engineer is apt to be lacking in the practical capacity to apply his knowledge. In pre-war Russia there was a sharp distinction between manual and intellectual labor, and the engineer who worked his way up from the ranks or who supplemented his university training with an apprenticeship calculated to make him familiar with the physical side of his specialty was a rarity.

Now higher education, especially technical education, in the Soviet Union is being reorganized on an entirely new basis. Extreme specialization is the slogan, and the very idea of a university where the student receives instruction in a diversity of subjects is scouted. Students of engineering and related branches are receiving, or soon will receive, their training in 165 technical schools, established in various parts of the Soviet Union.

These technical schools, as a general rule, are placed in the direct charge of the industries which they are supposed to serve. The chemical student, for instance, will be assigned to an institute which is managed and financed by one of the chemical trusts. He receives a moderate stipend and the cost of his education from the trust, gets his practical training in chemical factories during the intervals of his studies and is bound, after the expiration of his course of study, to work for a number of years in the employment of the trust which has been largely instrumental in providing his education. The same general system is applied in the metal, textile and other large industries.

Several factors have combined to promote this reorganization of Russian technical education. There is a tremendous demand for engineers, technicians and trained specialists in general because of the ambitious program contemplated under the Five-Year Plan.

All sorts of expedients are being tried in this connection; courses are being stiffened and student discipline is intensified, while experiments are being made in operating the schools on an all-year-round basis. It is quite natural under such conditions that intense specialization should be favored. That intense specialization will narrow the general cultural range of the new students is scarcely to be doubted. But such considerations carry little weight in the present epoch of rough-and-ready intensive construction.

11 Are Subpoenaed in Ewald Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In an effort to prove that the $10,000 received by Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader, from the family of George F. Ewald, was a payment for Mr. Ewald's appointment as a New York City magistrate and not a loan, Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, on Aug. 29 subpoenaed 11 witnesses and one bank account.

Simultaneously with this action Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, called on Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to make public all records pertaining to Judge Amedeo A. Bertini in so far as his appointment as judge of General Sessions Court was concerned.

Judge Bertini was appointed Oct. 17, 1929, to fill the place on the General Session bench left vacant by Francis X. Mancuso, who resigned just before he was indicted in the city trust scandal. The appointment was until Jan. 1, 1930. Judge Bertini was elected to the judgeship in the fall campaign. Soon after his nomination, he was ordered by United States Customs officials to pay $2286.37 as an assessment on goods he was said to have undervalued when he brought them into this country Oct. 7, 1929.

Announcement was made at the office of James A. Farley, sheriff of New York County, that unless Thomas T. Tommaney, his chief clerk, who was charged with being the go-between in the Ewald-Healy loan, resigns his position by Sept. 2, he would be dismissed.

Evidence of corruption in the Department of Public Markets uncovered by James A. Higgins, in the inquiry instituted on Mayor James J. Walker's orders, resulted Aug. 29 in Piladis J. Cellai, assistant supervisor in the Public Markets Department, pleading guilty in Kings County Court to an indictment charging him and John R. Shea, supervisor, with extortion and the acceptance of a bribe. Cellai was suspended by Thomas F. Dwyer, markets commissioner, when the indictment was returned.

SAILS TO STUDY ROADS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Julio C. Borda, federal deputy, and president of the National Tourist Commission, sailed for Rio de Janeiro Aug. 29 en route to the United States. Deputy Borda will study road building methods in the United States.

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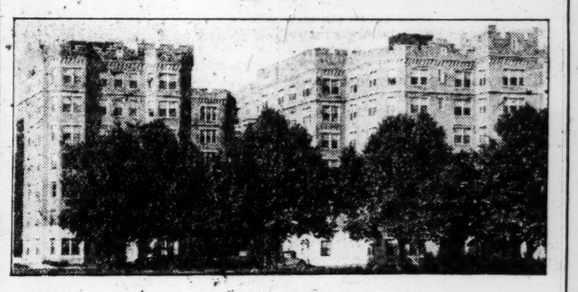

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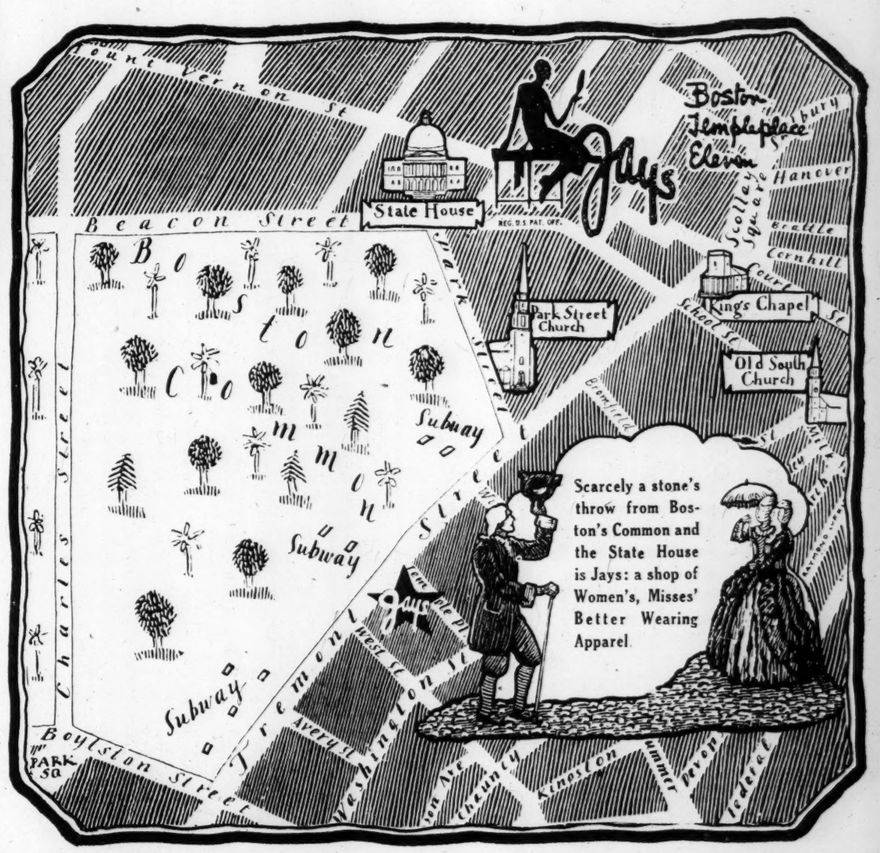


WHEELS OF NEW POWER PLANT TO TURN OVER OCT 1

New England Plant Said to Be First 220,000-Volt Unit in East

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TEWKSBURY, Mass.—The longest high-voltage transmission line in New England, extending for 126 miles up across New Hampshire to the new Fifteen Mile Falls power station of the New England Power Association on the upper Connecticut River, near St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been completed, it is announced here.

The great wheels of the Fifteen Mile Falls plant, said to be the largest hydroelectric development under construction in the United States in 1930, will begin to turn on Oct. 1, the announcement said. The throw of a switch will send electricity from the station's 200,000-horsepower generators down across the foothills of the White Mountains to the substation here, thence to be distributed over southern New England.

Engineers are now conducting tests on the line, which will be the first in this section of the country to operate at 220,000 volts, it is understood. Two separate circuits have been erected on steel towers 60 feet high along the 126-mile right of way, which has a uniform width of 350 feet. More than 2200 towers were set up, requiring 600 carloads of material.

A total length of 1280 miles of cable was used for the six power wires, three on each circuit, and the two ground wires for lightning protection at each tower. The power cables are more than an inch in diameter, and weigh more than a pound to the foot.

Construction of the line began in January, 1929, and more than 800 men were employed during the peak of the work. The station at Fifteen Mile Falls, which, it is said, will call for an expenditure of $40,000,000, was begun two years ago.

Quick Action Urged on N. Y. Power Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. — The hope that within a year plans for harnessing the power of the St. Lawrence River under public auspices would have legislative sanction was voiced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a luncheon of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 29, when he declared that politics alone could delay the rapid development of the up-state power region into a "second Pittsburgh."

The Governor will accompany the members of the Water Power Commission appointed by him to report on the feasibility of state development of hydroelectric power on the river on their inspection tour of the St. Lawrence River bridge commission formed to study the need and the place for an international bridge over the river in this area. Prof. Robert M. Haig, of Columbia University, is chairman of the Water Power Commission, which will pass several days in the region outlining its program upon which it is expected to report to the Legislature early next year.

The storage of water in the entire western Adirondack area was a corollary, Governor Roosevelt said, to any program of hydroelectric development in the "north country" of the State, and with it the region would become an "essential part of our economic life and industrial progress," with not one bridge, but three or four spanning the St. Lawrence.

Governor Roosevelt, who has opposed private development of St. Lawrence power, defended the policy of state-ownership and construction of such projects and disclaimed that it was "socialistic." Figures on the Watertown electric plant and lighting system showed, the Governor said, that the city was getting its electric light for municipal purposes at less than half what it would have cost with private distribution, and would clear the debt on its plant within a few years.

Majority of Papers Surveyed Found Dry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A survey of the editorial and general policy of the daily newspapers of the United States in regard to prohibition, undertaken by the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reveals that the majority of papers on which reports were received are dry.

The board received reports from local observers on 1438 of the 2213 daily newspapers listed in the American Newspaper Directory. Fifty-six per cent of them were found to favor prohibition editorially; 36 were classed as wet and the remainder were neutral or without editorials. Sixty-five per cent were reported as giving prohibition "an even break" while 35 per cent were graded as not doing this. A slightly higher number estimated at 65 per cent were found handling news without bias. Twenty-six per cent published wet cartoons and the rest either refused to print them or published no cartoons.

"Contrary to the general opinion," says the board, "the majority of the daily newspapers of the United States are dry in editorial policy and fair in their news treatment of the prohibition issue. In general, the policy of the daily newspapers in regard to prohibition follows local sentiment, but this statement must be qualified, as there is considerable wet support in communities where the public sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment. While the great daily newspapers of the northeastern states are usually wet, the large number of dailies which serve smaller communities in that section gives a 50 per cent break to the drys. In the southern states the dry percentage is 62, in the middle West 56, and in the far West 56, the grade being on editorial policy."

Palestine Plans Outlined for Committee

BERLIN (AP)—Details of the plans of the Jewish Agency regarding Palestine were outlined here Aug. 30.

Felix Warburg, chairman of the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency, presided at a session of committees attended by members from all parts of the world and most of the members of the Zionist actions committee.

Among those present were Max Warburg, noted German banker and brother of Felix M. Warburg, Judge Julian W. Mack, representing the Zionist organizations of America; Chaim Bialik, Hebrew poet; Dr. Bernard Kahn, European director of the joint distribution committe; Dr. Joseph Rosen, director of the agricultural activities of the Agro-Joint in Russia, and Prof. Herman Struck, Jewish artist.

Mr. Warburg said Great Britain may assign special funds to purchase land for development of Jewish close settlement in Palestine and that the British Government will encourage railway building by private groups, thus giving employment to many.

Referring to a recent visit of Jewish Agency leaders with Lord Passfield, British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Warburg said, "We were invited without any suggestion on our part. Lord Passfield gave us two hours and promised to carry out the mandate. He indicated that funds would be necessary for purchasing land to develop close settlement of the Jews and that the Government may find these funds through a guarantee of the British Treasury. Lord Passfield told me that there are sufficient troops to guarantee the safety of all in Palestine, and, also, that the Government is preparing to take steps to bring about better feeling among all the Palestinian peoples."

Sale Gives Loft 175 Candy Stores

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—One hundred shops of the Mirror and Happiness candy stores here were taken over by Loft, Inc., on Aug. 30 following their purchase for a sum said to be in excess of $18,000,000.

The purchase makes Loft, Inc., what was said to be the second largest company of its kind in the world. It employs more than 6000 men and women. There are 75 Happiness retail candy stores and 25 under the name of Mirror, Loft, Inc., has 75 retail shops. The purchase, therefore, gives Loft, Inc., 175 stores.

Announcement of the purchase, made by George M. O'Neil, secretary of Loft, Inc., said the transfer of control of these shops to the Loft concern carried with it the resignation of all officers and directors of both the Happiness and Mirror concerns. Several Loft directors were elected directors of the Happiness and Mirror companies.

The purchase was made from the United Cigar Stores Company, which owned both the Happiness and Mirror concerns.

DUTCH PILOTS' STRIKE TIES UP AIR MAIL

AMSTERDAM, Holland (AP)—Strike of 17 air mail pilots over wages Aug. 30 tied up service between Holland and the Dutch East Indies and over other routes out of Amsterdam. Present salaries, including bonuses, are from 6000 to 8000 guilders (a guilder is about 40 cents).

The company has insured the pilots for 10,000 guilders each. The pilots demand that bonus awards in the future should be awarded on the basis of flying hours, that insurance be increased to 25,000 guilders and that a 75-guilder equipment allowance be made for all East Indian flights except the first, which would remain as it is.

CANADIAN MINISTER OPTIMISTIC FOR 1931

OTTAWA (AP)—Bespeaking the cooperation of public organizations and citizens to lessen unemployment, Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, on Aug. 29 issued a Labor Day message to the Canadian people.

The watchword of the Labor Department, he said, is "service," and he expressed the belief that in 1931 "Canada will again be found marching confidently toward its future greater destiny." He said there are approximately 2,500,000 wage earners in Canada, of whom an estimated 200,000 face unemployment this winter. When normal season unemployment is taken into consideration, he declared, the unemployment problem, though serious, is not unsurmountable.

SOVIET SENTENCES AMERICAN WORKMEN

STALINGRAD, Russia, Aug. 30 (AP)—The American mechanics, Lewis and Brown, employed at the Soviet tractor plant, today were sentenced to deportation for 10 years on charges of assaulting an American Negro worker named Robinson. The court at first gave a verdict of two years' imprisonment, but, "taking into consideration the fact that the defendants are laboring under false racial ideals," the sentence was modified to deportation.

The trial, which began several days ago, has attracted much attention, with newspapers describing the attack on the Negro as racial hatred wholly alien to Communistic doctrine.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ACCEPTS GIFT OF LAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Acceptance of a plot of ground in Freehold for the new society building for the Monmouth County Historical Society and an interesting talk on "The Indians of West Jersey" by Judge William Slaughter of Mount Holly, were the principal features of the annual meeting of the society held here on Aug. 28.

The new building, upon which work is expected to start this fall, will house the collection of the society. David V. Perrin of Freehold, was the donor of the land. Judge Slaughter said that many valuable documents and relics have gone out of the State to universities and museums in other states. He congratulated the Monmouth Society on its work in planning a permanent home for its collection.

BRITISH AIR FORCES DEFEND INDIAN BORDER

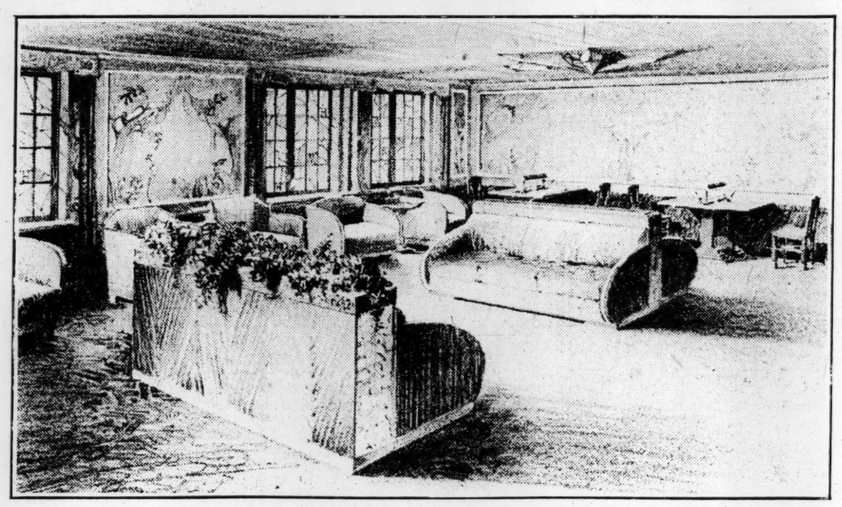
PESHAWAR, India (AP)—Air attacks were in progress Aug. 30 by the Royal Air Force against Khani Khel and other northwest frontier points.

Conditions generally along the border are unsettled. There was intermittent firing throughout Aug. 29 and 30 from a hostile post half a mile within the border in the Kharlachi area. An enemy force was seen at Chapri, three miles west of Kharlachi. The district around Phal has been reinforced with troops in view of a critical situation in Kurram.

MacDONALD ARRIVES HOME

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scot. (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, arrived home Aug. 30 by train from London after having abandoned an airplane journey because of storms and fog.

Restful Interior in Boston's Newest Caravanserai



HOTEL MANGER

Lounge and Writing Room. Concealed Lights in the Ends of the Settles Illuminate the Floor and Do Away With Glare

HOTEL MANGER ADDS LUSTER TO NORTH END

Hostelry Commands View of Charles River and Boston Harbor

With the arrival and registration of Julius Manger as the first guest at the new $2,000,000, 19-story Hotel Manger this morning, thus officially opening the hostelry, another stride has been made in developing that section of Boston adjacent to the North Station, by giving New England one of the most modern hotels to be found in America.

Commanding a view of the Charles River, Boston Harbor and Charlestown, this 500-room hotel is located so as to function as a natural objective for incoming visitors on the Boston & Maine Railroad, being a unit of its terminal station. It will also be handy to motorists using the Northern Artery. The manager, George L. Bowles, of Boston, points out that, owing to an agreement with Boston & Maine officials, a remarkable degree of quietness is maintained in and about the hotel.

The exterior of the building is buff-colored brick to match the station. While a special entrance leads from the Northern Artery directly to the door of the hotel, the main lobby is entered directly from the arcade by a marble staircase with heavy ornamental gold bronze rails. An elaborate frieze and the ceilings are done in a modernistic plaster relief design, with a color scheme of brilliant reds, blues, and greens, subdued to a harmonious whole by the application of a special stone glaze. The red marble base blends with the red enamel used on the heavy bronze work throughout the lobby.

Furnishings of the main lobby and the lounge room and writing room adjoining were specially made from designs by the architects, Funk & Wilcox of Boston. Burl maples, zebra wood and other highly grained and unique woods were combined with monel metal bands and trim. Table tops are of etched glass, as are the ends of the furniture, such as the davenports and writing tables through which light emanates. The front office desk runs across the entire end of the lobby, the opening being inclosed with a heavy gold bronze frame. The lounge has glazed metal leaf in gold and silver over the entire ceiling, thus forming in effect a mirror which by reflection adds to the height of the room. The general color scheme here is lavender and yellow.

Facilities for diners are ample, and of varied character. The main dining room is off the lobby floor, and here will be made a specialty of New England dinners. On the street level is located an oyster bar, lunch room and soda fountain, already open and which served about 1000 patrons on Thursday. On the floor above the lobby are private dining rooms.

Besides the many single rooms with bath, there are on each of the bedroom floors, at the front corner, groups of three bedrooms with a private hallway, which may be used as suites, each of the rooms, however, having its own private bath, radio, tickless electric clock, French (one-hand) telephone, servidor and circulating ice water. Bedroom furniture is a handsome light walnut. Bathrooms are in lavender, green and pink in different combinations. Ten different kinds of marble were used for the interior finish.

DENMARK TO HELP LITHUANIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Den. — Lithuania has applied to Denmark for assistance in the matter of developing her fishing industry. A Danish expert will proceed to the country for this purpose. As a beginning a motor fishing cutter has been ordered from a Danish boat builder at Holbok, who will take the cutter to Lithuania and there demonstrate the working of it.

Parley to Consider Road Beautification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Highway beautification by elimination of objectionable signs and planting of adequate trees and shrubbery is expected to be emphasized at the sixth International Road Congress, to be held here Oct. 6 to 10.

The American Automobile Association has asked the group to aid in stimulating world interest in this phase of road building that has already come to the front in France, England and the United States.

"The French Government," the A. A. A. says, "has adopted a sliding scale of taxation in order to curb billboards, ranging from $24 a year for small boards, $400 a year for those of the '24-sheet size', and up to as high as $16,000 a year for the largest.

"The British Parliament recently enacted legislation providing for strict regulation and control of roadside advertising.

"The saying that 'beyond the billboard lies America,' is literally true. However it is not anticipated that this country will long be placed in this category. Under an amendment to the federal aid act in 1928, the Government is authorized to bear half the cost with the states for beautifying highways on the interstate system."

DO-X GETS NEW YORK PERMIT FOR LANDING

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authority for the landing in New York of the German plane DO-X was given Aug. 29 by Commissioner Eble of the Customs Bureau in an order to the Collector of Customs at New York.

Mr. Eble advised the New York collector to permit the landing of the German plane in New York Harbor at the New York Municipal Airport or at Floyd Bennett Field. It was assumed regular customs duties would be applied if the plane engaged in commercial transportation.

GIANT OIL TANK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Wiluna Gold Mining Company, conducting gold mining operations at Wiluna, some 452 miles inland, is constructing at the seaport of Geraldton a huge steel tank to hold 2,500,000 gallons of oil. Oil will be pumped from the tanker to this container, and from thence to the railway wagons for transmission to the mine by rail.

Chinese Ban on Religious Teaching Hits American College at Yenching

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—An order which is received with great apprehension by Christian educators in China has been issued by the Ministry of Education at Nanking, instructing the educational bureau in Peiping to forbid the teaching of religion in any form at Yenching University, the leading missionary institution of North China. The order points out that registered schools are not permitted to teach religion.

It remains to be seen whether the educational bureau here will attempt to carry out the order. For many months Peiping has not been under Nanking's control, which adds to the surprise the order has occasioned. But the northern militarists have not interfered to any great extent with Nanking's educational program.

Yenching University's foreign executives, most of them American missionaries, have sought in every way to coöperate with the nationalists. They have voluntarily registered with the Ministry of Education at Nanking, and have abolished compulsory religious courses.

As the Americans whose money has made Yenching possible desired the school to teach the Christian religion, the school's charter probably makes compliance with the new order impossible.

Christian educators feel that this order is a grave mistake. It strikes a direct blow at religious freedom, in a privately endowed school, and is contrasted with the religious freedom permitted in similar institutions in Japan and most other countries.

Some Christian educators have contended that Christian missionary schools should not yield on any point to the Nationalists' demands. These educators feel that they should insist upon their treaty rights to teach religion to all students who enter their schools.

A conciliatory group has been headed by the executives at Yenching. They have made every possible concession to what is considered the natural feeling of Chinese Nationalists that they should control to a large extent even the foreign missionary schools in their country.

GUARD FOR COLLECTORS

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Department of Revenue is said, Aug. 30, to have applied to the Government to furnish gendarme escorts for tax collection officers.

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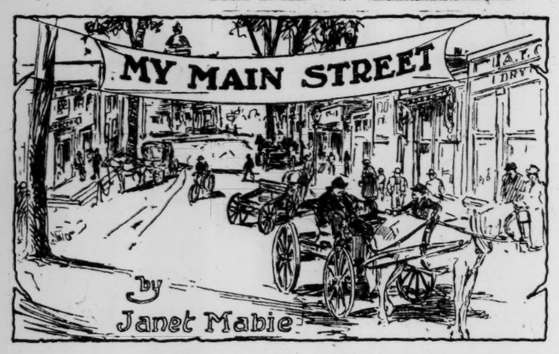


VI—Sir Henry Thornton

BEVERLEY NICHOLS once supposed, in a book of his, that the way to become a millionaire is by "filling the unforgiving minute with 60 seconds' worth of distance run."

It sounds slightly lugubrious, but I am sure more people believe that is precisely how men get to be railroad presidents too. To some extent, no doubt, it is the way Sir Henry Thornton got to be president of the Canadian National Railways. He began by hunching over a draughting board in the office of a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a microscopic wage. And he cannot have failed to fill many of the intervening minutes with a minimum of 60 seconds' worth of distance run.

The only trouble with Mr. Nichols' quotation is that it implies endless drudgery and not a scrap of fun; whereas I am sure Sir Henry, who has immense fun being a railroad president, must have had fun getting to be one.

I remember receiving a childhood impression, based on family opinion of some of James J. Hill's more pungent doings, that railroad presidents were not quite people being, instead, made up of some items from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, with chunks of steel where their hearts should be. So I watched Sir Henry with more than ordinary interest, though many people had told me little things about him to discount his having steel or a stone for a heart.

Enlarging on Who's Who

Who's Who has a nice fat paragraph about Sir Henry but it elides all the romance. Henry Thornton was born in Logansport, Indiana, and none of the neighbors suspected he would ever link the town with the Order of the British Empire. He went east to school, St. Paul's, in New England; he played football for the University of Pennsylvania—the formidable sort of football, and with the kind of flair that became, in time, university legend.

He became a clerk in a railroad office—a meek, diligent clerk, bending his immense shoulders for long hours over a drawing board, working with fine pencils, and pens and India ink, and an artist's compass. By 1911, he was general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad. And then the Great Eastern in England managed to get him.

When the war broke out he was controlling and working the interlaced lines, and there was necessity for a man who could put troops aboard trains and move them swiftly on their way to France. They told Henry Thornton he was the man. And in 1919 he was naturalized a subject of the Empire, Great Britain received him as a Knight of the British Empire.

Canada Said "Bah!"—at First

And now he is part of Canada. When he arrived there in 1922 people caviled about him; one said:

"Bah, here is a Britisher, come out from England to tell Canada how to run her business!"

Another said:

"Rubbish, what can an American know about Canada?"—for after all Sir Henry was American-born and his recent British citizenship weighed lightly with some.

Still others said:

And one by one each school of criticism was to find out a lot about Sir Henry Thornton because, for one thing, such talk flicks his pride and something has to be done about it; for another thing he loves railroading, and here was railroading of the most exacting sort. He went to work.

Sir Henry is a great block of a man. His eyes have in them the infrequently seen blue of Lake Thun in late October. His hair is the color of hempen twine and his countenance is ruddily mobile, and he has a singular trick of quick-changing extremes in expression and of a precise, steeple-like matching of his fingers when he talks.

I was early for the appointment; Lady Thornton was a quicksilver voice in the drawing room where tall flowers were like rose and lemon candles burning in crystal candlesticks. Then she was a slim, vibrant figure on the terrace with me, saying something about Boston and cousins there. A little rumble of male voices indoors and Sir Henry came out on the terrace that is on a level above the sweeping curve of Pine Avenue.

Sir Henry Puts a Question

Lady Thornton took both friends quickly indoors again, leaving us there to look off over the easterly margin of the island that is Montreal. The river was only a silver thread among lilac evening mists and many little smokes, pluming from factory furnaces burning low with the end of the day. On the terrace there were many little flowers of magenta and ivory and smoky pink; and from the shadow of great towering trees came russet chipmunks to make little sorties about Sir Henry as he sat in his green painted chair.

Sir Henry said conventionally:

"What do you want to know?"

The papers of the evening before and that day had been full of the low thunder of a coming dispute about the proposed Canadian National terminal at Montreal.

"Oh, that," he laughed. "If the terminal were all I had to worry me . . ."

So why should I pin such a man up to any appointed topic of talk? Still, there was a pause; "how do you humanize your railroad?" could be made to fill it. He didn't need that much, really, to start him, because he loves railroading, and he loves to talk it. He is one, at heart, with the engineer whose pulse leaps at the sound of a speeding train screaming into the sunset, and the sight of an open firebox vermilion against the night.

Ninety-five thousand men make the life and sentience of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry is top dog of the 95,000, if you will have it that way. He doesn't have it that way himself at all. I think it is subtly interesting that, along the line, men don't speak of him as "The Big 'Un," or "The Ol' Man," as all railroad men speak of the president—in fiction—but as Sir Henry. He has immense dignity, but also the kind of rare perspective to see himself as plain Hank Thornton in relation to the problems of the road and those of his men.

Looked Over the Junk

When Sir Henry came to Montreal in 1922 to look after 22,000 miles of railway, a good proportion of its mileage and equipment bore a suspicious resemblance to junk as far as functioning value went. Fifty per cent of its mileage was in the western part of the Dominion and was less than 20 years old. People were calling the road the National White Elephant. I should like to have seen the line of Sir Henry's jaw the first time someone called it that in his hearing, to the accompaniment of the usual incredulous laugh that seemed to add "and what do you think you can do with it?"

Sir Henry had come to the job with certain reservations. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, had said to him: "If you come, there won't be any politics harassing your work." Sir Henry knew it is classic that politicians itch to use a state-owned utility as a weapon to gain party power; to retard appropriations; to nag and manipulate and cloud.

Still, he wanted a job; the English railways were going to consolidate; he wanted something new. He didn't know Canada.

Outside the rather dull business of counting up the material supplies on hand Sir Henry began to think carefully of two factors. Of all the factors in running a railroad I think he likes them the best.

Humanizin, the Road

One was the people who trusted the railroad and so must not be let down. These people had built their homes along the lines, and founded their farms, and invested their savings, and staked their labors on what they thought the railroad would produce. So the railroad, which had fallen into disrepute, must come back without fail for them. The other factor was the man power of the road.

"In the railroad business," Sir Henry said, "we creosote ties, and we paint bridges, and we oil engines. They are materials; we conserve them. And then there are the men. But for our men, messenger boys, clerks, checkers, dispatchers, telegraphers, station agents, freight handlers, and so on I think it is no good at all for us to have any ties or bridges or engines. Their jobs may be routine and standardized, but if the men are not sensitive to the implications of those jobs it is no good. So we began to conserve and sensitize our men."

That was the beginning of the infiltration of the idea, in the Canadian National Railways, that industry had been neglecting its greatest asset, men. When men slacked, bolts began to rattle; but when men slacked and bolts rattled, there was a reason. The reason a messenger boy slacked was as important as the reason the president was slowed down. Sir Henry began to take account of his man stock.

Talked It Over With People

Sir Henry took to the lines himself. He is not a speech maker.

He wasn't, he said, going to save money by cutting out trackage along which they had settled, expecting the railroad to maintain them. He was, he said, going to cut duplication. and consolidate where he could, and take reasonable looks ahead and then economize.

At first, when he talked, he didn't talk enough to suit people. He heard people grumbling, "Words! Words! What we want to know is who's he going to fire?"

He began to speak to them of the core of railroading, which makes of the great machine something to cherish, to work for, to fight for. Canada could make her future a great one. People began to say cautiously, "Give Thornton a chance." They had heard Sir Henry was a great man for justice. Maybe things would come out all right if they let him alone.

A circumstance that is part of his earlier railroading will explain why this is so. Having begun as a draughtsman, he had got a promotion or two and come at last to work under a man who didn't like him. The man believed Thornton would never make a railroader, and for seven years he kept Thornton "so I didn't turn a wheel."

One day a man came from the Long Island Railroad and said, "Say, let me have that fellow, Thornton, will you? I could use him."

"Sure," cried the man. "Take him. Glad to get rid of him. He'll never amount to anything. You'll see."

He Who Laughs Last

Sir Henry laughed at the recital.

"It's a good thing that happened to me," he said. "It taught me a lesson. I was pretty sore at the time and I didn't know how much of a lesson it was. That man missed ruining my career, I think, by an awfully small margin with those seven years. He was prejudiced and he wouldn't have cared what became of me. But it taught me that neither I nor anyone else is boss. There are no bosses. Only custodians of men's careers. I, with the executive board, am custodian of the career of every man who works for this railroad. Custody means care and conservation, not ruthless use of power. Every man has his ambitions. He must be able to realize those ambitions through us. We must open the road ahead of him as he can travel it. Is that what you mean by 'humanizing the railroad'? It's what I mean by it."

I am sure plenty of examples could be produced to show that Sir Henry has succeeded in making his men see how he feels about this. But I like to think of one instance I knew of, long before I saw him.

A porter on a crack train had succeeded unwittingly in infuriating a passenger, and the passenger had finally roared at him, "I know the president of this railroad; I shall personally report you to him."

The porter seemed duly impressed. "I'm sorry, suh; I sutt'nly am sorry. You sho' goin' to repoht me to him?"

"Yes, I am."

"Well, suh," the porter sighed regretfully. "I'm sorry I displeased you. You knows we likes to serve our folks well on this line. But . . ." and a great smile broke over his face, "ef you'all's got to repoht me, suh, you couldn't find a better man to repoht me to, suh, no suh."

Authors Used to Fill In

They tell great stories along the road of his inspection trips. He goes out on a private train, sometimes for several weeks at a stretch, taking division superintendents, and secretaries and deputies and perhaps a friend or two like Courtney Ryley Cooper to fill in the chinks.

I wondered if he ever went alone, on an ordinary train, unheralded, on the off chance that some employees might be less strained if he left behind the glamour of official visit. But he said no. "I guess I wouldn't be much at the game of incognito." He passed a quick hand over the back of his head and laughed. We both laughed. After all the man must stand a good six feet three, and if he wore overalls and rode in a caboose he would have as much likelihood of being unrecognized as an opposing team had of mistaking him for a fly, back on the football field in '92 and '93.

"The only chance visits I pay are late at night. I like to leave the house about midnight and go down in the yards for a yarn with the men. It's quiet then. I like it."

Not all people would agree that railroad yards are quiet in the middle of the night. But there is something very pleasant in the picture of this man, come now to be great in a country that took him very much on sufferance eight years ago, picking his way about among tracks under blinking signal lights of purple and crimson and gold and green, hunting about among the rounded rattle of couplings, and the hiss of steam and the rhythm of wheels on the sleepers for men to talk with about the things that make railroading an epic of our time.

Sir Henry Tells a Story

Sir Henry fell to telling stories that had nothing to do with railroading but a lot to do with the humanities. He said something about how much in life that is amusing slips past us because we fancy ourselves busy enough to be above them; and how much just niceness in the world goes largely unnoticed. We exchanged two stories about niceness. One concerned George V of England. The other Lady Astor.

"His Majesty was going down to Sandringham. I telephoned the palace to ask if I might put my boy, and a little girl we had visiting us, on the platform where they could see him as he passed by. When His Majesty arrived we exchanged greetings and then he said: 'Let me see, I heard there were two children here somewhere; where are they? I want to speak to them.' We found the children. He asked the little girl her name, and if she was liking England. He said to the boy: 'Of course I know your name; how are you? Are you having a good time, too?'

"The children, well you know how they would feel. The thing that pleased me was His Majesty's simplicity, his thought to give two children pleasure."

"You know? I've often thought I'd like to go to some small town without a cent in my pocket and see if I could make my way," Sir Henry said, suddenly. The shadows were long on the terrace now; the senior chipmunk was sitting rakishly on a tree limb speaking his mind; the river was a smudge of gunmetal. In the house Lady Thornton laughed gently.

"And what would you do?"

"You'll laugh. I'd try to get a job as butler in the home of the town's big man."

I did laugh.

"But whatever for, and could you be a butler, a good butler?"

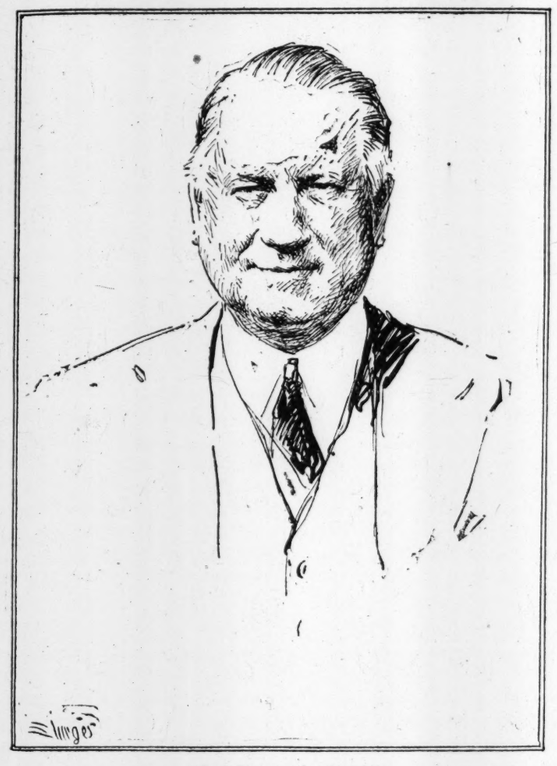
"Yes. I could be a good butler. There are things I know about serving people." (I thought hastily that was true enough, though we didn't mean the same thing.) It wouldn't be so much being a butler anyhow as it would be a start to something larger. When I had shown him I could be a good butler I could strike him for a bigger job."

He was serious about that, though we laughed immoderately about him in the guise of being a butler, and how grand he would look when someone rang a bell and said, "Thornton, fetch tea."

When I left the Pine Avenue house, I tried to think if there was a phrase that would sum the man up; his career, his philosophy, his personality, his vision. I found one that has fallen into slang use mostly, but seems to me to fit him completely; it dockets his record; it appraises his ambition and his service for Canada; it foretells his future on the basis of his past. It even deals with his looks.

"Sir Henry Thornton; High, Wide and Handsome."

He Humanizes His Railroad



SIR HENRY THORNTON

BIGGER TRAINS CALLED NEED IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

track mileage that exists there. Of even more importance than increasing the capacity of the railways is the greater safety of operation which the abandonment of the old hand coupler and hand brake has brought to us."

"Applying automatic couplers would be the first step that I would take in improving the railways here. Simultaneously with this I would equip freight cars with air brakes as rapidly as practicable. It is not necessary to do this all at once. The railways of the United States applied air brakes over a period of several years. There would be great economy in adopting large cars in connection with this program of improvement, because there would be less than half as many cars required and the cost of couplings and brakes would be correspondingly reduced.

"Next to the small cars, which have hand operated couplings and most of which have no brakes, the most obvious difference in freight trains here and in America is that the trains here are so much shorter. I do not know of any reason why small trains should continue to prevail here, any more than they did in America. Larger trains, of course, will require larger locomotives. We have found in the United States that handling a smaller number of the larger trains made up of larger cars and drawn by larger locomotives is more economical for a given amount of traffic than to handle a larger number of small trains with small cars and small locomotives.

"The railway tracks of the Soviet Union over which we have traveled ride comfortably at moderate speeds, but the rail, especially at the joints, is generally not well supported. More and larger ties are necessary for economy of both timber and rail, and the use of more and larger ties will at the same time reduce the amount of labor necessary to maintain the track. The ties now being used in the Soviet Union tracks are wearing out comparatively soon, and the life of the rail is also being greatly shortened by reason of the ties being only about 70 per cent as thick as they should be and because only about 75 per cent as many ties are used as should be.

"Another deficiency in most of the tracks we have traveled over is the use of sand, instead of gravel, for ballast. There are places where gravel is being used, and there the track is better than where it is surfaced on sand.

"There are many differences between the methods of operation here and in the United States, some of which are quite noticeable. The frequent slowing down and stopping of trains and the frequent delays to freight which occur in the Soviet Union are due in large part to the manner of dispatching trains.

Problems Similar

"In many respects the work which the railways here have to do is similar to that done by the railways of the United States. The commodities handled are in general the same; the long distances are also similar, although there are no railway distances in the United States which compare with those of Siberia. The topography of the country traversed by our railways is quite similar to that of the Soviet Union, except that the crossings of the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Mountains in the United States are more difficult and higher than any in the Soviet Union.

"Perhaps the outstanding idea behind the improvements made in recent years to the American railways has been the willingness to adopt improved facilities, cars and locomotives as soon as they have been proved satisfactory, even though it has been necessary in many instances to abandon old facilities and retire old equipment in order to get the advantages from the new. The railways of the Soviet Union are in a favorable position in this respect because they have had many years' use of their present equipment and facilities and they may now take advantage of the experience of other railways in their reconstruction program. The tracks of the railways of the Soviet Union have a gauge three and one-half inches wider than those of the United States. This favorable feature will make easier the use of large cars and locomotives."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ruth H. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
E. G. Marston, New York City.
Mrs. Jenny W. Forsyth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Mattie Hay, Richmond, Va.
John G. Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Harriet Sperry, Royal Oak, Mich.
Edna B. Montgomerie, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y.
C. A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y.
Hazel A. Weston, Utica, N. Y.
Frank W. Malcolm, Phoenix, Ariz.
Marcy R. Malcolm, Los Angeles, Calif.
Norma M. Buckingham, East Orange, N. J.
Barbara Buckingham, East Orange, N. J.
J. E. Buckingham, East Orange, N. J.
Alvin John Schafer, White Plains, N. Y.
Janet T. Schafer, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Julia R. Dickinson, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Miss Sarah Beatrice Slote, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Grace R. Poole, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Henrietta V. Grinnescu, New York City.
Mrs. Berinthia T. Greene, Los Angeles, Calif.
Jessie Keyes Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude T. Buchanan, Marshalltown, Ia.
Jack Cunningham, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Barrie Cunningham, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. Minita Cunningham, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. Pauline Sonderling, New York, N. Y.
Mary E. Ward, Baltimore, Md.
Arthur M. Lukens, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Richard Snead, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. A. B. Farnsworth, Omaha, Neb.
Henrietta A. Burchfield, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Stuart Devoe, St. Louis, Mo.
Connie L. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Will Lansing Seeley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Will Lansing Seley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jane Elizabeth Seeley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. B. C. Seeley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Grace Q. Gebelein, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. M. Quarngeser, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. E. S. Quarngeser, Baltimore, Md.
E. S. Quarngeser, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. R. B. Willis, Galesburg, Ill.
R. B. Willis, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. B. Schuee, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ardella A. Farnum, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Ina M. Frost, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Emily P. Thompson, Stoneham, Mass.
Mrs. Florence L. Utley, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Emily S. Ward, Olean, N. Y.
W. H. Pedigo, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Gertrude S. Pedigo, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Jane Wray, Hollywood, Fla.
Floyd L. Wray, Hollywood, Fla.
Mrs. Ida Bush, Hollywood, Fla.
Robert Wood Jr., Hollywood, Fla.
Mrs. Pearle L. Young, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Alice McCray Merriell, Cleveland Heights, O.
E. W. Merriell, Cleveland Heights, O.
Estelle B. Bochman, New Bedford, Mass.
Sophie Honeker, New Bedford, Mass.
Ann P. Krapf, New Bedford, Mass.
Charles S. Laemaker, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Laemaker, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Glenneweir R. Roettcher, New York City.
C. T. Maison, Grantwood, N. J.
Charles Maison Jr., Grantwood, N. J.
Mrs. E. Lloyd, Grantwood, N. J.
Ellen Witmer, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Eleanor Witmer, Des Moines, Ia.
Zillah Ronald Lewis, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Anderson, Rochester, N. Y.
Dorothy Kenyon, Pittsfield, Mass.
Brittania Davies, Cleveland, O.
Dora S. Tausch, Akron, O.
Thomas L. Dawson Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Elfeida Kaiser, Oberaula, Bezirk Cassel, Ger.
Mrs. Gladys J. Butler, Arlington.
Virginia M. Bouton, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Clara B. Bouton, Cleveland, O.
Alice C. Crabill, Evanston, Ill.
Harriet C. Shea, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. George Haley, Guilford, Me.
Bertha W. Judkins, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Martha French, Atlantic City, N. J.
W. A. French, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Janet P. Darnall, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. Lelia M. Childs, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Pauline A. Linke, Boston, Mass.
Phebe Louise King, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Ida C. Bamforth, Providence, R. I.
Jaro Fabry, New York, N. Y.
Kenneth I. Wood, Needham, Mass.
Ida Hase, Hoboken, N. J.
Carola Hase, Hoboken, N. J.
Mrs. Virginia Maison, Grantwood, N. J.

Paint White House With Hoover Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Discouraged in their long wait for President Hoover to take a vacation, the office of Public Buildings and Public Parks has started to repaint the White House over his head. The painting will take a month, but will be done so as not to interfere with official or social affairs at the executive mansion any more than necessary.

Parts of the mansion were retouched in 1927 when a new roof was built and the front portico was painted last fall, but the last thorough painting was done in 1926. It is really necessary to repaint the White House every two years, in order that it may live up to its name in spite of smoke and dirt in the air of down town Washington, public buildings officials have found.

As soon as Mr. Hoover announced that he had abandoned plans for his western trip, the district government went ahead with the repaving of West Executive Avenue, a short street between the White House and the State Department. It was accomplished in a record time of 10 working days by use of quick-drying materials.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT REBUKED FOR SPEECH

FREIBURG, Baden, Ger. (AP)—Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, in a campaign speech Aug. 28 took what politicians interpreted as a rebuke to Gottfried Treviranus, his colleague, for the latter's recent talk about revision of the Versailles Treaty.

"Election time is a trying time for foreign ministers," he said. "The campaign requirements of parties and the party speakers confuse the country's foreign policy and give a distorted picture of Germany abroad. Let us hope that when all is over it will be possible to reëstablish equilibrium." The speech concluded with a plea for "discipline regarding campaign utterances on Germany's foreign policy."

BLIND STUDENT GETS UNIVERSITY DEGREE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Raymond Dickinson, a blind student at the University of Chicago, who last year won the high scholarship honor of election to Phi Beta Kappa, received his degree at the university convocation Aug. 29.

CHESAPEAKE BAY SEA FOOD CATCH BEST IN YEARS

Maryland-Virginia Accord on Conservation Proves Highly Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—The sea food industries of Maryland are thriving this year. Inhabitants of the Chesapeake Bay have flourished, since the chief summer crop—crabs—has been larger than in any season in the last 20 years.

This situation is the result of years of hard work and coöperation on the part of the conservation departments of Maryland and Virginia. The present bumper crop traces directly back to an agreement formed by representatives of the two states in 1924.

In 1928 there was an unusually large crop of crabs, but many believed it was something of a temporary influx. Last year the supply fell off to a certain extent, although it was well above the average.

Swepson Earle, state conservation commissioner, told a Monitor representative that he was convinced that the continued heavy run of crustaceans indicated that all danger of scarcity will be obviated as long as the existing protective regulations are enforced.

The increase in crabs has been so great that all the factories have been working to capacity. Many of the packers and soft-crab shippers found it necessary to limit the number of barrels accepted daily from each crabber.

It is estimated that between 85,000,000 and 100,000,000 crabs will have been taken from the Chesapeake by the end of the season.

The agreement made by Maryland and Virginia was designed to protect the egg-bearing crabs during their annual journey up the bay to the spawning grounds.

Strict measures were taken to prohibit the catching of the sponge crabs in the waters near the cape, and their taking anywhere in Maryland was made illegal. This fact alone is believed to be largely responsible for the great increase in crabs.

Maryland also strictly enforced a law preventing the capture and sale of crabs under 5 inches in length. On one occasion officials confiscated and released 15,000 such crabs in the Patapsco River.

In recognition of the new situation, packers and shippers are planning to enlarge their plants.

Dawes Entertained at Rio Tinto Mines

NIEBLA, Spain (AP)—Under a broiling sun Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Britain viewed the ancient castle of Niebla and its surroundings.

The Ambassador trudged miles to examine one of the richest fields of archæological research in Spain.

He carried his explorations to within a few miles of the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World. Niebla, where he spent the afternoon, is a small white town, without even a railroad, located on the banks of the Rio Tinto.

It lies in the shadow of its huge castle, which contains fortifications built by nearly every age of man since the Phoenicians.

The General was a guest of the officials of the British owned and operated Rio Tinto mines. These mines have been exploited over 2000 years.

GAIN IN ACCORD LAID TO CANADIAN PRESS

TORONTO (By the Canadian Press)—The great part which the Canadian Press, Canada's mutual and coöperative news gathering and distributing association, has taken in developing unity throughout the Dominion and in helping to obliterate sectional bitterness, was described Aug. 29 by Arthur R. Ford, editor of the London (Ont.) Free Press, before the Canadian National Exhibition.

"The form of coöperative news gathering, represented by such organizations as the Associated Press in the United States and the Canadian Press in Canada, proved economical and far better in every way than the haphazard news gathering of individual newspapers at enormous expense, as had been the system before the development of coöperative bodies," Mr. Ford said.

Pen Sales Contest Halts Trade Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JANESVILLE, Wis.—How one concern conducted a successful anti-slump campaign through a national sales contest, maintaining their newspaper advertising schedules and doing other things to stimulate business, instead of accepting the cry of depression is revealed with the announcement of awards by the Parker Pen Company. By the action, officials say, sales have exceeded those of the best corresponding months in the company's history.

"If business seems dull, make it boom with intelligent salesmanship," is the method advocated and practiced by George S. Parker, president of the company.

Participants in the sales contest, which was sponsored to demonstrate that "business is good if you make it good," were divided into five groups so that stores of similar size would compete against each other.

First place winners in these groups included George W. Linder, of G. D. Kirtland Company, Syracuse; Vera Mae Bischoff of S. G. Adams Company, St. Louis; David Johnson, of the Manhattan Stationery Co., New York; Marguerite Parker, University Book Store, Seattle, Wash., and W. C. Zwickel of the Economy Drug Store, Connersville, Ind. Each received a prize of $100.

Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, saleswoman at Thorpe & Martin Co., Boston, received a second prize of $50. Five third prizes of $25 and five $10 prizes for fourth, were also awarded. A total of 145 checks were distributed, totaling $1550.

Installment Car Buyers Good Risk

WASHINGTON (AP)—Of all passenger automobiles sold in 1929, 61 per cent were purchased on the installment plan and less than 4 per cent were repossessed for failure to maintain payments.

These figures, submitted to the census bureau by 425 automobile finance companies, showed the average deferred payment on each car to have been $444.30. Installment-purchased cars numbered 3,478,373, of which 1,820,435 were new and the remainder secondhand.

Analyzing the reports, the American Motorists' Association found that purchases involving a one-third-down payment resulted in only 2.8 per cent of repossessions, while payments of one quarter yielded for the year repossessions totaling 5.1 per cent. Five out of every 1000 car buyers attempted to escape their payments by absconding, the association reported.

BANK PLAN BEFORE NICARAGUAN CONGRESS

MANAGUA, Nicar. (AP)—Congress met Aug. 29 preparatory to the formal opening of the extraordinary session which will begin Sept. 1.

It was announced that the session will last for about 15 days. The principal business will be to deal with modifications in the civil code to conform with the statutes establishing the National Mortgage Bank, passed by the last Congress.

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Pottery Lamps

Full Size
19½ Inches
$3.97
With HAND Painted Parchment Paper Shade

A real value find for those who seek exquisite Italian pottery. Artistic hand-painted imported Italian pottery lamps with hand-painted shades to match. Designs in soft, warm-colored hues that will find a perfect setting in any room. Choice of two style bases! Mail orders filled.

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Open on Sunday
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge
MODERATE PRICES

The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C.
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About 40 or 50
Varieties of Sandwiches Always on Hand
All cakes are homemade; orders taken.
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Morning Refreshment Luncheons 2/-
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Devonshire Cream, Butter and Eggs received daily
Open 10 a. m.-8 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

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No One Seated During Scenes
EVENINGS 8:30

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COPLEY Eves. 8:30 Tues. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
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"ROOKERY NOOK"
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ILLINOIS DRYS SEEK NEW SENATE CANDIDATE

Mrs. McCormick Has Led Party Into Wet Camp, It Is Declared

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Disappointed in the attitude of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick on prohibition, the board of trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois has decided that it is desirable that an independent candidate make the race for the United States Senate.

"The drys of Illinois refuse to accept the present situation as final," it is stated at headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League here. They do not consider Mrs. McCormick a satisfactory leader and hope that some other candidate may be found.

The Republican state convention last week officially indorsed a state referendum on repeal of the Eighteenth Amndment, Dr. George B. Safford, state superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, recalled.

"The Republican state convention," Dr. Safford continued, "pledged 'its representatives in the Congress of the United States to vote consistently to carry out fully the expressed will of the people of their districts at the referendum.'

"Immediately upon adoption of the platform, Mrs. McCormick declared that she would accept the outcome of the referendum as a mandate and if it was against national prohibition would stand ready to vote for its repeal.

"With the wets of both parties in complete control of the election machinery of Chicago there is no prospect of an honest count of the votes.

"Outside of Chicago every county but two or three is dry and will go for prohibition in the referendum. We feel that we have a fair chance to carry the entire state if the vote would be counted in Chicago as it is actually cast."

Within the Woman's Christian Temperance Union there is a strong feeling that the referendum should be fought. Because of Mrs. McCormick's statement that she would be bound by the result, there is more at stake than previously, it is argued among W. C. T. U. members.

"We feel that Mrs. McCormick has led her party in the state into the wet camp," concluded Dr. Safford.

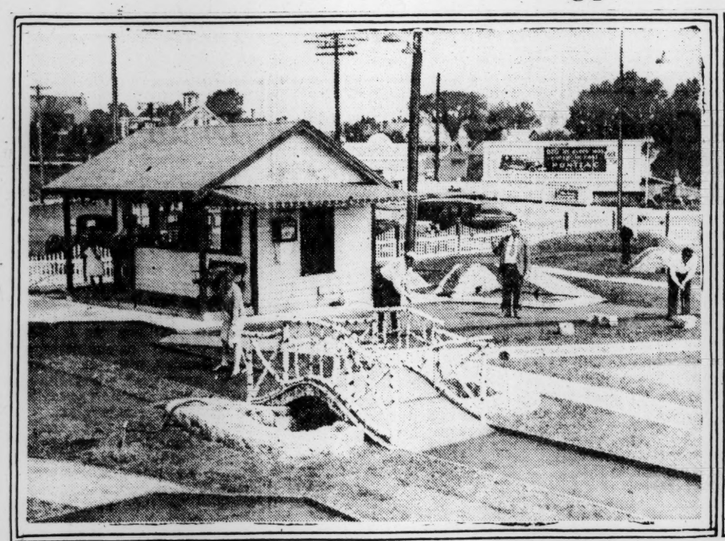
"Mrs. McCormick says she will be guided by the result of a referendum which everyone knows will be wet. That kind of a situation leaves the drys nowhere to go and we propose to go somewhere and that somewhere will be in support of a thoroughly dry candidate whom we can recommend without reservation to the people of the State of Illinois."

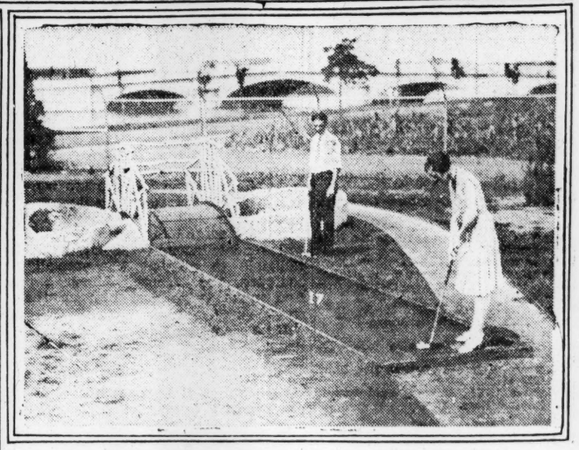
CHILE CONSIDERS LINKING SHIP LINES

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A highly favorable report on the economies which would be effected by consolidation of all Chilean steamship lines was issued, Aug. 29, by the sub-Secretary of Commerce.

By means of a fusion of the present companies operating competing lines up and down the long coast of Chile, the report stated, a saving of $1,560,000 would be made annually. In addition to this decrease in expenses, the operating efficiency of the steamers would be increased by 25 per cent as each vessel could carry capacity loads because of withdrawal of competing steamers. Steamers of less than 2000 tons would be withdrawn from the Chilaen-Valparaiso run.

The Golf Egg Hatches a Vociferous Chick





Here It Is. Tom Thumb, Baby, Miniature—or What You Will—Golf, the Condensation of the "Auld Scottish Game" That Brings the Country Club to the Back Yard and the Vacant Lot. All Over the United States It Has Sprung Up Like Fungus on a Damp Log. Whatever the Boys of the Sandlots Are Going to Do for Baseball Fields Is a Question. Where Yesterday Was a Weed-Grown City Lot Today Is a Smartly Laid Out Course of 18 Holes Where One Putts and Putters Around While an Admiring Throng Looks On From the Side Lines. The Two Pictures in the Upper Left and Lower Left-Hand Corners, and the One in the Lower Right-Hand Corner Are Outdoor Types in and Around Boston; the Top Right Picture Is Part of the First Indoor Course in Boston.

Baby Golf Kicks Up Its Heels and Gets Plenty of Attention

(Continued from Page 1)

courses, the Tiny-Tee Golf, Inc., of which Sheldon H. Fairbanks is president, depends for its technical advice on its chief engineer, C. T. Martin, who designed and built some of the first courses in the South.

This company believes so thoroughly in the permanency of the new sport that it is constructing a new $15,000 course in Boston which it intends to operate itself, as it does several of the regular sets it has put out.

One of the latest courses to be installed in Boston is an indoor miniature links in the billiard parlors beneath the State Theater on Massachusetts Avenue.

In Most Unexpected Places

The popular Tom Thumb courses, too, may be encountered in the most unexpected places. There's one in Boston, for instance, that occupies a space apparently dug for a foundation but altered into a putting pasture which is seldom without its devotees.

At Wollaston, there is one on a side hill overlooking the ocean; Brant Rock has its miniature links and so does Old Orchard, Me. But it would be far easier to enumerate the New England towns that have not been invaded by the pastime than to list those that have.

Proprietors who have taken occasion to study their clientele while holing the 35-cent and 50-cent charges in cash registers, report that regular golfers constitute as great a proportion of players as do "dubs" and that both kinds seem to snare equally in the fun.

"They stop in here on their way home from the big country club course and top off their day's play with a few rounds," said the proprietor of one seaside miniature course, "and they stop in here on their way to the big links to get their putting touch running smoothly. Sometimes they like it so well that they forget to go on."

Apparently the ne plus ultra of indorsements for the game, however, came the other day when a New York music publishing firm started its pluggers out with a new song in which the singer is supposed to have become colorfully enamored of the game. With refreshing frankness he admits his ignorance of actual golf in these words:

They Even Sing It

I never knew a mashie, never knew a tee,
And even now I don't know what the difference is, you see!

With equal candor he dwells on the game's limitations thus:

How I love to tee off, get set and holler "Fore,"
Then hit the ball and walk a yard to play a little more!

But he waxes warm with the essence of democracy when he reaches the lines:

You should see the Schultzes, the Kellys and the Cohns,
Every one of them thinks he's another Bobby Jones!

Not long ago the United States Department of Commerce estimated that "baby golf" courses throughout the United States numbered somewhere around 25,000, with a total investment of $125,000,000, but New England manufacturers have since then placed the total number higher, with a corresponding increase in investment.

Said one of these "experts" on the new game: "There are probably some 3,000,000 people playing miniature golf nightly in America today on something like 30,000 courses. This means that there has been an initial outlay for at least 50,000,000 golf balls and something like 7,500,000 putters.

"It means that more than 100,000 individuals have been given fairly permanent work attending the different courses. It means part-time jobs for carpenters, stone masons, electricians and common laborers. It means a considerable increase in the revenue of lighting companies and public utilities.

"It means unnumbered acres of idle real estate put to work. It means new jobs in the plants of fabric makers and another utilization of cotton by-products. It means a lot of other things that help to keep the dollars rolling, men employed and business improving.

"And so this miniature golf is much more than a mere game—it's an industry!"

BRITISH LAND TAX PLAN ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Labor Government's plans for taxing land values have now matured.

The text is published of a drastic bill introduced into the House of Commons by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to enable a valuation to take place for this purpose. This valuation is to be made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. It is to take into account the worth of every piece of land in private ownership "as if there had not been upon or in it any buildings, works, or crops."

"The value of any minerals, trees, tillage, or other improvements is to be excluded. Appeal to the courts is to be allowed in cases where an owner is dissatisfied with the value placed upon his property. Commissioners are to be empowered to obtain information, anyone refusing it to be liable to be fined up to £50.

JURIST URGES NEED OF WORLD PARLIAMENT

International Legislation Demanded to Protect People From Combines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Will the economic and social conditions of the world bring about the establishment of a world parliament even more universal than that of the League of Nations?

This question was discussed by F. N. Keen, member of the Parliamentary Bar, when addressing the Grotius Society here on the subject of world legislation. He maintained that the main feature of the machinery for world legislation must be something in the nature of a world parliament, a body representative of all nations although possibly different in constitution and working from any existing national parliament.

World-wide support of the project is essential to its success, in the opinion of Mr. Keen; also, such a parliament would require to be endowed with powers to act.

"The one really satisfactory sanction of an important kind for the purposes of international organization is the pressure of world opinion," Mr. Keen maintains. "If that is to be relied on as the only or the main sanction it is necessary to take special precautions for insuring that the things in support of which it is to be applied shall have behind them the maximum possible weight of world authority.

Mr. Keen believes that the growth of international trusts and combines, if it continues at its present pace, may in no distant future impel people of all countries to club together, in some way, in order to take some measures of an international character in defense of their economic life. Effective regulations cannot be made through existing national channels, because of the difficulty of securing the concurrence of all nations concerned. International law framed within the Covenant of the League of Nations, already recognizes the existence of some right, based on necessity, for the community of states to intervene in the affairs of a particular state, with a view to rectifying certain conditions, Mr. Keen averred.

This international machinery, in order to be suitable for its purpose, must be dominated by justice. "Legislation has become, in the modern democratic state, the means whereby the people escape from laws whose rigid bond has become unnecessary or unsuitable, and whereby they adapt the conditions of their life to their changing needs and desires," holds Mr. Keen. "Legislation thus acts as the great solvent of popular grievances and discontents, and provides the great safety valve against revolution.

"I think it can be confidently asserted," he added, "that, for reasons similar to those which have operated in national states, the maintenance of international order and peace necessitates the carrying on of a similar process of making, correcting, changing, and giving precision to international justice."

Garden City of Baltic Opens Unknown Trails to Tourists From United States

Lakes, Lagoons, Fjords and Pine Forests Form Ideal Background for Stockholm—Gota Canal Trip Termed the Long-Sought "Something Different"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—With the coming of thousands of visitors, more than half of whom are Americans, to the Swedish Arts and Crafts Exposition this summer the charms of Sweden and its matchless capital are for almost the first time becoming really known to the world. And, interesting though this national fair is, it must take second place to the beauty of the land itself and to the appeal of a city proudly deemed by its people the fairest in Europe. Yet the exposition is serving well its great purpose which is to bring tourists to Sweden and to Stockholm and to acquaint them with the charms of the country and with the culture of the Swedish people.

Stockholm, somewhat off the "beaten track" of tourist travel through Europe, is a new experience to most of the foreign visitors here this summer, and it is in many respects a revelation. The capital of a people unsurpassed in culture, it is in itself an epitome of all that is delightful about Sweden and of all that is admirable in Swedish life. It declares the love and appreciation of beauty, the industry, the capability, the artistic understanding of an enlightened civilization. Its architectural appeal, its immaculate cleanliness, its spirited life, its radiance, all these characteristics place Stockholm in the very first rank of world capitals. And this summer, decked as it is in brilliant colors for the great fair which is "national in scope, but international in appeal," the Swedish metropolis makes an impression which no visitor can ever forget.

Parks and Lagoons

Few cities enjoy the advantages of situation which nature has given to Stockholm. Its most immediate suburbs and environs are in the fringes of the pine forests and upon the islands of the beautiful surrounding bays and fjords. So delightful is this setting that the city is truly a spectacle in itself. Its beauty is accentuated by a splendid system of parks and miles of broad, shaded boulevards, many with dazzling beds of flowers between the roadways. In the evenings, which in the summer mean hours of soft lingering twilight, gay terrace-restaurants with fine orchestras are found on every hand, and just without the city itself parks of every sort are within easy reach. Some of them are in the pine woods, some on little islands, others on the hillsides overlooking the city and matchless harbor. The fair-grounds themselves are alongside a broad lagoon in the middle of which is an amazing fountain which plays at night in varying colors. Directly opposite is the famed "Skansen," which is a sort of outdoor museum of Swedish life and history through many centuries.

Travel in Sweden is a delight, so admirable is the system of transport, whether by train, boat or motor-omnibus. The high light of Swedish "tourism" is, of course, the world-famed trip across the country by the Gota Canal route. This is an experience unique throughout the entire world, the long-sought "something different" of the tourist.

Famous Canal Trip

One boards a pleasant little steamer at Stockholm and then spends the three following days cruising among bays and islands, lovely fjords and freshwater lakes, all connected by a canal so narrow in some places that the very branches of the trees touch the sides of the steamer. Some of the locks were built more than a century ago for this is one of the oldest canals in the world. But recent developments have replaced the former lock-system in several parts of the canal, and one of the new locks raises the steamer more than 45 feet. Contrasted to the narrow canals are the beautiful Swedish lakes which suggest Maggiore and Como. One of these is the third largest lake in Europe, and unless the air is exceptionally clear the little steamer is for a time out of sight of land in the crossing.

By this fascinating trip the tourist comes into close touch with the Swedish life of town and country, getting to know Sweden as few countries can be known in so short a time. And on the evening of the third day from Stockholm he reaches the great port of Gothenberg, blend of the medieval and modern, second only to Stockholm in its beauty and charm.

COMMONS URGE VOTE ON NATIONALITY BILL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A memorial signed by 222 Parliament members belonging to parties in the British House of Commons was presented to J. Ramsay MacDonald July 31, urging the early passage into law of a bill recently introduced by Capt. Victor Cazalet to enable a British woman who marries an alien to select the nationality to which she will belong.

This memorial puts the case for this measure effectively. "Believing it to be desirable," it says, "that a British woman who marries an alien should no longer automatically lose her nationality; that an alien woman marrying a British subject should not have his nationality conferred upon her unless she so desire; and that a married woman should be regarded as an individual, competent in her own right to claim and be admitted to British citizenship."

CONTINUED TO SEPTEMBER SIXTH

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KELLY
SPRINGFIELD

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Week's Program Trend

The Rolling Stone of Radio

IRONICALLY, our loudspeaker, dividing itself for the moment into a male quartet, is singing "The Hills of Home" while this is being teased through the typewriter. And we are more remote from the hills that grace our particular "home" than ever. For we have just moved again! Across the way to be sure, the mighty mountains of Central Park raise their majestic peaks into the morning humidity; and outside this window the huge holes drilled by the machines of man for the foundations of the new Majestic Hotel stretch out like a rocky valley "messed up," as Amos would say, by the inartistic hand of a titan. Imagination, staring at the park and the holes, recalls the Adirondacks across Lake Champlain from Burlington, and on the other side, the Green Mountains marching up and down the backbone of Vermont. The telephone rings: "Is you de new folks in Apartment 2D?" We is.

* * *

What has all that, you ask, to do with radio? Much. The radio reviewer or the amateur listener, in playing the rôle of the rolling stone, thinks first of his receiver, his aerial, his ground. Shall we entrust the precious receiver with its delicate tubes to the burly hands of the moving men? No indeed. A specially arranged and carefully conducted passage from the old home to the new must be provided. No sooner was this vital decision made than along came—quite properly—two of this column's enthusiastic "fans," with a car. "If you have anything of particular value to move, let us take it over to the new place tonight." The silver and the radio, of course.

* * *

With keen regret we cut loose the old connections. How we had struggled to attach that ground clamp tightly to the radiator pipe! Curious how it came off so readily. Loyal old bit of metal, though—rusty but ready for another job of the same sort. The aerial we left behind as a slight contribution to the happiness of the tenant who might use it in making a new home of our old one. That, we have since learned, was the same as giving said tenant $7.50.

* * *

With no intention of criticizing either Mr. or Mrs. G. of Jackson Heights, N. Y., the two customers who helped us transplant our radio—it must be stated that Mr. G. is the kind of driver who likes to "beat the light." Show him a red light blocks away and he will "hit her up" in the hope of reaching it just as it turns green. Show him a green light blocks away and he will "hit her up" with double the speed in the hope of scooting past the green just as it turns red. What's your hurry? Mrs. G. would ask, under the prerogative of a rear seat occupant. "We have all the evening before us." To which Mr. G., under the prerogative of the front seat driver, could make no reply. There was none that could be made, anyway. "Beating the light" is a game. Games require no excuse for being.

* * *

It was not a game for us; it was serious. The car was carrying precious freight; not two pairs of husband and wife particularly, nor even the silver. We refer rather to the receiver and the loudspeaker. If Mr. G., in proving the superiority of his driving over the traffic light system, had bumped, say, a huge truck fully loaded with wares on the way from a bottling plant to its customers, imagine what might have happened to this column! "Radio Reviewer's Tools Smashed in Auto Crack-Up!" Oh, the shame of it! But we got through without mishap, except a certain amount of mental apprehension, despite the fact that the only time Mr. G. came really to a full stop was when a prisoners' riot on Welfare Island below held up traffic on the Queensboro Bridge. Only such an event could hold up Mr. G.

The next night we and the more important part of the family debated as to which we should set up first—the beds or the radio. We were for the radio, she for the beds. She said we just had to sleep somewhere. We said we had to listen in, sleep or no sleep. Only one compromise was possible—to set up both. But I had left the aerial behind! I hustled to the roof. Aerials and aerials, but all in use. Too late to have a man install one. Nothing to do but ask the set to function without a proper aerial. We tightened the ground clamp to the radiator pipe, spent a half-hour inserting the wires in the loudspeaker, ground and antenna binding posts within the "innards" of the receiver, and then, heroically, threw the six feet of antenna wire out the window and plugged the receiver into the convenience outlet. And she worked!

* * *

Six feet of wire, hurled into the immensity of space, brought music into the living room of our new home deep within the hills and valleys of Central Park West. Although Reinald Werrenrath was telling us that they were suspending one Danny Deever in the morning, there was joy in our hearts. Perhaps this would be a real home after all, if radio could help make it so. We skipped about on light, fantastic toes while we set up the beds, then rushed back to the receiver. The old-time enthusiasm of the radio amateur was upon us. We yanked the antenna wire back into the room—softer music, but still distinct. We ran the wire across the room to a bookcase, anchoring it there under Will Durant's "Mansions of Philosophy." Louder music, probably because the wire was at right angles to the direction of the station. The music changed to jazz. For the "Mansions of Philosophy" we substituted "Will Rogers' Illiterate Digest."

* * *

But the best thrill of all came when we happened to lay the wire across a big easy chair and, from sheer exhaustion, sit on it—on wire and chair both. The speaker's power doubled. Startled, we hopped up. Down went the power. We sat on the wire again. Up went the power. . . . "Don't you remember years ago," she explained, "a half dozen of us used to join hands in a circle so that our bodies acted as an aerial?" . . . The speaker was now singing, "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life." We sat on the wire, listened to the result, and wondered. But she scattered our wonder by remarking, "If you ever lose your job you can get one as a conductor."

The customers may now rest assured that this reviewer is prepared to continue his service—did some one say, "What service?"—at the old stand. There are four boxes of books in the middle of this room. The gateleg table bears two piles of pictures. Three large rugs are waiting to be laid. In the kitchen you can get to the stove and the refrigerator and the sink, but you have to watch your step, and your elbows. Two closets are longing for hooks. Lamps are lolling on the floor. The telephone isn't in yet, and any number of cups are idling about, waiting, like Danny Deever, to be suspended.

But our radio may consider itself as duly installed. On only one night—the night we tore in here with Mr. G.—have we missed Amos 'n' Andy. We have beds set up to sleep in, a place to sit while we listen to the loud speaker, and a desk upon which a typewriter leers at us. Daily the drillers drill deeper in the rocky valley outside, and when they finally get to the bottom of things the riveters will continue the merry orchestration of the modern hotel being born. But our radio, having survived the rigors of a trip with Mr. G., who after all is a kindly gentleman and, like Mrs. G., a much appreciated customer of this column, will brook no interference. Its six feet of antenna wire, from now on, will reach out into vasty space and bring us copy which we hope someone will read—and then tell us why they like it, or don't like it. "The Hills of Home"—"we know them, love them, see them once again"——

L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 4

Vocal and Instrumental

Theater of the Air (RKO—WEAF Chain). Matinee period. 5.

Sybil Van Wezel, soprano; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR—Bamberger). Wagner aria, ballads, by soloist; the Russians, Coleridge-Taylor, Debussy, by orchestra under Philip James. 8.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich and his orchestra; the Grenadiers, male quartet; girls' trio and soloists. 8:45.

"Jack Frost's Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Familiar ballads by orchestra under director-soloist Eugene Ormandy, soloists Lois Bennett, Oliver Smith, to celebrate first anniversary on air. 9:30.

Lucy Marsh, soprano; James Melton and Lewis James, tenors; Olive Kline, soprano; Elsie Baker, contralto; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Del Staigers, cornetist; Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (RCA Victor—WEAF—T). 10.

"Musical Echoes" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Musical comedy and operetta review by soloist and orchestra. 10:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

"Symphonic Interlude" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes by symphony orchestra. 8.

"Princess Pat" (WJZ Chain). "Victor Herbert Opera Series," directed by Harold Sanford, Mr. Herbert's right-hand man. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classic masters and moderns, Rosse and Sammons, to close. 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave Overture," Moszkowski in Spanish vein, three of Wagner's most thrilling compositions, Grieg and Grainger. 7:45.

Rhythmic Music

"Tip Top Club" (Ward—CBS). Popular ballads by soloists, quartet and orchestra. 7:30.

Ruth Etting; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). Broadway song star and Mr. Vallee both back from vacation to resume their spotlight activities. Miss Etting will probably sing "Ten Cents a Dance" from her show, a future predicted for it like "Some of These Days," "Ida," "Darktown Strutters" and other "classics." 8.

Leo Reisman's orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). Musical comedy review. 9.

Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble (General Foods—WJZ—T). School is here! 9:30.

"Rhythm Ramblers" (CBS—T). Novelty dance orchestra directed by Nat Brusiloff. 11.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Paul Tremaine and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30, 12.

"Piano Capers" (NBC—KGO). Two pianos and soloist. 7.

Vocal Ensembles

"Dandies of Yesterday" (WEAF Chain). Old time ballads by male quartet. 6:30.

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Cahin). Hymns on the topic of "Work," by mixed quartet. 7.

The Melody Musketeers (CBS—T). Popular ballads by male trio. 8:15.

Balanced Blend Quartet (Sperry-NBC Pacific). 8:45.

Pacific National Singers (NBC—KGO, KFI, KOA). Octet and smaller groupings. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Reviving their failing cosmetic business. 6:45, 11:15.

Peter Arno's Whoops Sisters (CBS). Victorian sisters, explorers into modernism. 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Upper New York State History; orchestra (Niagara Hudson—WEAF, WGR, WGY, WSYR). 7:30.

"Lafayette"; John Moncrieff, basso; Harald Hansen, tenor; Rondoliers Male Quartet; string ensemble (American Radiator—WEAF—T). "Arco Birthday Party" period. 9.

Detective stories (Street & Smith—CBS). 9:30.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). Picnic in Goshen Center. 9.

Characteristic Music

"Old Fashioned Dance Band" (WJZ Chain). Ten minutes of square dance music. 7:50.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Gypsy music by soloists and orchestra. 10.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist, putting the Columbia network to bed. 12:30 a. m.

"Piano Paintings" (NBC—KGO, KHG, KGW, KOA). Beethoven-Saint-Saëns, Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, Schubert, in two piano arrangements. 9:30.

Talks

"The Meaning of Music—Savage Music" (CBS) First of 10 lectures on the appreciation of music by Ernest Naftzger of Columbia in the "For Your Information" period. 3:30.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). "Topics in Brief," high speed interpretation of the news. 6:45, 11:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (CBS). Excellent material by Mr. Kaltenborn, but we think he should endeavor to pitch his voice lower. What do our readers think? 8:30.

National Forum (CBS—T). Washington oratory. 10:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 5

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Tchaikovsky's "Mozartiana" suite included by Ludwig Laurier in his dinner music program. 6:05.

Scandinavian Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier turns to the Land of the Midnight Sun for his near-midnight music. 11:15.

Modern Melodists (NBC Pacific). Mahlon Merrick looks in the same direction and chooses Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite. 9:15.

Pacific Nomads (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart chooses program ranging from MacDowell to Brahms. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). From "Lohengrin" prelude to selection from "Connecticut Yankee." 8.

Helen Morgan (Nestle—WJZ Chain). Miss Morgan is first of 26 Broadway favorites to be featured in this new period. 8.

Lady Bugs, piano duo; Louis Conrad, crooner; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Joseph Koestner's Orchestra; male chorus (Armour—WJZ—T). "In a Chinese Temple Garden" among other things. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Florito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Eskimos (Clicquot Club—WEAF Chain). Harry Reser whips up the dogs again to the tune of his sparkling banjo. 9.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra direction Don Voorhees. 10.

Dancing Yesterdays (CBS—T). 10:45.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Will Osborne's Orchestra; Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 11:30, 12.

Tone Pictures (NBC Pacific). Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Boys. 8:45.

Service Band

U. S. Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 8:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Half a dozen Crocketts offer hill billy entertainment. 7.

Negro Folk Songs (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Lucille Barrow Turner. 8:45.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). "Jimmy" Bolton, British Intelligence Service agent, travels in various disguises through India, to a background of Indian music arranged by George Shackley. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Taming of the Shrew"—in "Nit Wit's" style. (CBS—T). 8.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). War depicted in words and music. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). Listening in on pirates. 10:30.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). The American explorers find they have only two more days to save the world from the forces controlled by a mysterious Mayan agency deep in Central American jungles. 10.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

The American Golfer (WJZ Chain). Lesson by Alex Morrison; sports résumé by Grantland Rice. 7:15.

"Prediction Interviews" (Wrigley — CBS). Christy Walsh interviews Knute Rockne in first of new football series. 10:30.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

Capt. "Bill" Royle (NBC—KGO, KHQ). Former British "ace" continues his flying school. 8.

World Wanderings (NBC—KGO). Grace Sanderson Michie's impressions of Portugal. 8:15.

Recitals

Ramblers (WEAF—T). Male trio with William Wirges, pianist. 7:05.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). With concert orchestra directed by Hugo Mariani, 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

The Morgan Trio (WJZ Chain). Violin, piano and harp music. 8:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). Assisted by orchestra and directed by Claude MacArthur. "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhauser" opens concert. 10.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Rembrandt Trio (NBC—KGO). Piano, violin and 'cello in program of lighter classics. 6:30.

New Zealand Tops Record in Sheep

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand has more than 30,000,000 sheep, a record figure, according to 1929-30 statistics. While the country is passing through a period of trade depression, production on the whole is increasing. In spite of the great rise in the dairying industry, in recent years the sheep flocks of the Dominion have increased by millions.

The wheat yield on the other hand last season was 1,500,000 bushels less than in the previous year, and did not equal the country's requirements. Wheat growers enjoy protection on a sliding scale, and the price of wheat is above world parity. This is defended on the ground that without such protection the wheat grower would go out of business, and New Zealand would be at the mercy of oversea farmers. Opponents of the duty argue that everybody has to pay more for bread in order to benefit a relatively few farmers, and that the protection has failed to provide the country with the wheat it needs. Moreover the producer of eggs and pork for the London market has to pay more for his wheat feed than his oversea competitors. There is a very promising trade with Britan in pig products, but the number of pigs in the country declined last year by 70,000.

On the whole, New Zealand is meeting the difficulty of low prices by increased production. Better methods of farming are having an effect.

AFRICAN WIRELESS AND CABLE TO MERGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—Both the wireless and cable communications of South Africa will shortly be conducted by the South African Telegraph Company. Rates will be uniform for both and lower than the present wireless change, which means that the cable rate will be much reduced.

The merger is an outcome of the Union Government's negotiations for reduced rates. The object of combining the services is to effect economies in working and administration.

Radiocast-Short Wave Set Coming

Washington, D. C.

MYSTERIES of those upper reaches of the radio spectrum, the short waves, will soon be revealed to radio listeners, when combination radiocast and short-wave receivers appear on the market. At least one radio manufacturer has scheduled such a receiver for production this fall, and others are expected to follow the example of European and even Canadian makers of radio sets who for some time have sold receivers coiled for wider tuning ranges.

Home radio receivers now commonly in use are made to tune to the wavelengths within the so-called radiocast band, which covers the frequency range from 1500 to 550 kilocycles (545 to 200 meters). The new sets would tune in these channels on which all program radiocasting is normally carried on in the United States, and also to the frequencies from 550 to 10 kilocycles (200 to 10 meters). Extra coils and a switchover would accomplish this very simply and with very little addition to the bulk of the receiver.

Entirely new reception will thus be opened up for radio fans seeking novelty and variety, for it is in the latter band that most radiotelephone and radiotelegraph services are conducted. Since secrecy in radio communications still awaits the perfection of "scrambling" devices that will render incoming signals unintelligible to all but the specially equipped, the curiosity seeker will find much to interest him on the short waves.

If he knows code, he will be able to listen to telegraph conversations between ships at sea, ships and shore, government radio stations in the United States and its territories, etc. Except that automatic high speed transmission carries the messages so fast that the ear cannot catch them, he would be able to listen to code messages between American stations and those of foreign countries.

On the wavelengths reserved for radiotelephony, he will be able to hear aviators talking to their ground stations and the ground stations to them, police stations sending instructions to squad cars, programs sent out via short waves from American and foreign stations and destined for far-away reception, amateurs conversing with one another, conversations over the transatlantic radiotelephone, etc.

However, unless he equips himself with two short-wave receivers, he will have to content himself with hearing only one end of each conversation, for it always takes two wavelengths for two-wave telegraphy or telephony. Moreover, he will not find the short waves constant and free from such atmospheric effects as static and fading. In addition to that, short-wave listeners in one part of the country will tune in entirely different things from those in other sections because of the so-called "skip distance" effects of the short waves.

One of the most interesting features of the short waves is the relay radiocasting program. In this country there are 36 stations sending out programs for reception abroad. Almost invariably these stations are auxiliaries of radiocast transmitters and transmit the same program simultaneously on both an intermediate and a short wave. Short-wave listeners out of range of the radiocast waves might be able to hear far-away radiocasting stations on the short waves. Moreover, since short waves carry far, they will often be able to hear the short-wave programs coming from foreign countries.

It is not hard to incorporate a short-wave tuner in the ordinary set. It is even simpler in the superheterodyne circuit, which should impart an initial shove to set manufacturers since the R. C. A. has decided to license this circuit along with others.

Canada has had a combination short wave and radiocast receiver for several years past which has been widely accepted. Many American radio fans have cast longing eyes at such an arrangement. We have no doubt that some American manufacturer will see the possibilities of such an arrangement.

Persia Abolishes Trading in Slaves

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The text of a law abolishing the status of slavery in Persia is published in the League's Official Journal. The law is extremely brief, but quite comprehensive, and runs as follows:

"No person may be held as a slave in the Persian Empire, and any slave entering Persian territory or Persian territorial waters shall immediately become free. Any person who purchases or sells a human being as a slave or treats a human being as if he were his owner, or who acts as an intermediary in the trade in, or transport of, slaves shall be liable to a term of three years' penal imprisonment.

"N.B.—All Government officials, on learning through the party concerned, or by other means, that a person has become a slave, or is being treated as a slave, shall immediately take steps to liberate that person and shall inform the nearest magistrate's court in order that proceedings may be taken against the offender.

"This law, consisting of a single article, was passed by the Madjlesse at its sitting on 18 Bahman, 1307 (solar)."

The date in question is equivalent to Feb. 7, 1929, but for some strange reason no notice of the new law appears to have been taken at the time it was promulgated.

Admiral Calls Navy Factor for Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius and the senior officers of the American warships now visiting the Firth of Forth were recently entertained to lunch at the Leith Dock Commission office.

Thomas Cowan, chairman, welcomed the representatives of the United States Navy and said they all recognized the destiny lying before the two great English-speaking nations and the close alliance between them.

Admiral Cluverius in replying said that as children always like to return to their mother so they were glad to come back to what was really their homeland. They were glad to bring their young men to visit a country with a history of some 1000 years behind it. It was an education for men whose own history hardly exceeded 200 years. He referred to the United States' latest port Houston, Tex., as an example of what can be done in modern times.

Admiral Cluverius expressed the opinion that the normal condition should be regarded as a condition of peace, and the object of the navy of his country and also the British navy was to maintain equal opportunities for all people to enjoy the results of their labors.

JUGOSLAVIA SELECTS WOMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Mlle. Malvina Gogitch, who for many years has served as lecturer in a women teachers' training school in Jugoslavia is the first woman to be appointed inspector of secondary schools under the Ministry of Education in that country.

NATIONALISM 'TIDE', POLITICS PARLEY THEME

(Continued from Page 1)

for world empire, another great conflict was precipitated.

Most of the speakers at the institute, however, brought out a point which destroys the similarity between the trend 100 years ago and that today. Whereas throughout the nineteenth century, they point out, industrialism and economic interests went hand in hand with nationalism, today economic interests have gone far beyond nationalism and are knitting the industrial structure of nations together to a far greater extent than politicians are willing to join political structure.

Even the tariff barriers which are springing up on every side and European apprehension of American economic invasion, which some speakers mentioned, were on the whole minimized by those who saw in such things only the attempt of national feeling to retain control of economic forces which have long since gone beyond such narrow limits.

In general, official government policies appeared to find favor before the institute.

This was outstandingly so in the general conferences, which took up the problems of the Caribbean area. Whereas speakers connected with the State Department in Washington limited themselves to pointing out the advantages and improvements which American intervention has brought to the small Central American and island republics, other and more unofficial speakers expressed wonder at the moderation which the United States has shown.

Soviet Stand Approved

"Manifest destiny," a phrase which has been in opprobium since the Roosevelt Administration, was heard again and did not occasion any particularly noticeable shudder in the audience. Regret was expressed that the march of civilization should trample on the sensibilities and local culture of small states, but the tendency toward it was admitted. Economic forces were reaching out, it was shown, and if the American flag did not always follow commercial interests it was a phenomenon to be wondered at rather than a contingency to be guarded against.

American recognition of Russia was a subject which aroused lively interest. Here too Government policy was largely accepted and the future was allowed to rest on economic trends. So long as commerce and trade is progressing to the satisfaction of both parties, the conclusion seemed to be that it would be wise for the United States to continue its policy of official nonrecognition and unofficial relations.

In the Far East nationalism was found to be very active. The Chinese point of view was ably presented and little doubt was left in the minds of members of the institute as to the eventual unification of China under an independent government and as to the certainty, within the near future, of an end to extraterritorial rights for non-Chinese. Japan was presented as being more acutely conscious of its economic needs than of mere nationalism, but here too economic pressure was presented as the undercurrent which will lead to greater understanding between nations rather than to rivalry and bitterness.

Of all the subjects discussed that of Indian Nationalism was generally admitted to have aroused the keenest interest. The point of view of the Nationalists was presented by Hindus, Moslems and Christians, and unquestionably aroused the sympathy of the entire group. Out of the mêlée of conflicting opinions, however, the point emerged that with the world growing constantly smaller, Mahatma Ghandi's economic conceptions represent a retrogressive step which, no matter how desirable to the peoples of India, is impossible of achievement.

On the subject of limitation of armaments there was an almost surprising lack of reference to idealistic considerations. Instead of insisting upon the immediate achievement of complete disarmament the round tables and general conferences painstakingly set about achieving a plan for limitation on a basis of security to each individual nation in its home waters or territories, without permitting any one to be the aggressor. By reducing first of all the potentiality of aggression, it was felt, the way would be paved most effectively for a gradual change in the consciousness of the world. Fear would first have to be overcome. The retention of limited armaments would make this easier because more gradual. Then, when once the world had ceased to fear, the time would be ripe for a complete abandonment of all armaments.

In the technical problems discussed the same emphasis was apparent on practical rather than theoretical considerations. In the discussions on the problems of aerial navigation much importance was attached to the demands and interests of nationalism. It was accepted rather than condemned, but it was constantly pointed out that through it all, and under it all, was a growing world community of interest founded on economic pressure, which would sooner or later force national considerations to give way to international necessity.

Nationalism and economic pressure—immediate and eventual forces. These were the outstanding impulses which were to be found behind the arguments, the recommendations, the pleas and the predictions which went to make up the tenth session of Williamstown's Institute of Politics.

Dialogues Gain Radio Applause

MORE 15-minute programs, an increasing number of dramatic sketches, and a closer kinship with stage and screen are the main trends perceptible in radio broadcasting as a whole today.

That the radio audience likes short daily serial features has become more and more evident ever since Albert Lasker a year ago too a flier with "Amos 'n' Andy" on the network daily except Sunday, with what success everyone knows. One-hour programs, once the rule, are now exceptions on networks and single stations alike, and the sponsors of many weekly features are considering shortening their periods and buying time for them three or six days a week.

Dramatic sketches and dialogue are crowding for time on the networks, cutting down the preponderance of music that has dominated the air since broadcasting began. The author of dramatic scripts for the radio, especially those of the thriller variety, is coming into his own, and it will not be surprising to find authors and publishers selling radio rights to best sellers soon, just as they now dispose of motion picture rights.

What will be radio's next big hit? It is not given to any one person to say, but national radio's latest big hit seems to have been scored by "Uncle Abe and David." The Maine pair bid fair to become the rivals of Amos 'n' Andy as the most popular feature on the air, Like Amos 'n' Andy, they have to broadcast twice each evening to reach audiences separated by the time zones.

Nor does it hurt them to appear during the 15 minutes immediately preceding Amos 'n' Andy on the eastern network, just as Phil Cook is aided in gaining a big audience by following shortly after them. It is significant to note that Phil Cook also takes on rural character to put his one-man radio act across.

Against the early evening time occupied on the NBC by Uncle Abe and David for the eastern audience, Columbia is offering Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" and as a counter-attraction to Amos 'n' Andy-Columbia stages the Crockett Mountaineers.

While many of their broadcasting colleagues are going into vaudeville to exploit their radio reputations, Amos 'n' Andy are now busily engaged in making their talking motion picture in Hollywood. Despite the theory frequently advanced in radio circles, that this picture will either make or break Amos 'n' Andy, their commercial sponsors have confidence enough in their continued popularity to have signed the pair to a new five-year contract. There seems to be some foundation for the theory that Amos 'n' Andy will dispel the illusion they have created vocally when they seek to satisfy the visual sense also by their screen appearance scheduled for this winter.

Land Reclamation Pushed On in Italy

ROME—Baron Giacomo Acerbo, Minister of Agriculture, and Signor Arrigo Serpieri, the Under-Secretary responsible for the application of the Law on Land Reclamation, have submitted a report to Benito Mussolini showing the progress made in the land reclamation scheme during the financial year 1929-1930, which closed June 30 last.

The total expenditure involved in land reclamation operations during this period amounted to 1,122,000,000 lire, of which sum the state has contributed over 700,000,000. Of the total sum, 885,000,000 lire were assigned to hydraulic and irrigation works, road construction, afforestation, and so forth, carried out by the state itself, and the remaining 237,000,000 lire were spent by private companies subsidized by the state for the construction of rural aqueducts, land improvements, deep plowing and so on. Nearly 50,000,000 lire have been spent on the land reclamation scheme of the Roman Campagna, which is now in full progress. Moreover, 300,000,000 lire have been advanced by several Italian companies for land reclamation purposes. During this period, 13,000,00 lire were spent on improving mountain pastures. The program for this year's work, which is already in execution, will provide employment for an average of 90,000 men a day.

HERE'S A FISH STORY THAT RINGS TRUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—When the State Premier, Sir James Mitchell, visited Albany recently he desired some relaxation and was taken out for an evening's fishing. The Premier and a friend were rowed to a spot in the harbor, where fish were said to be very plentiful.

No sooner were the lines cast into the water than there were bites—in fact fish were caught with astounding rapidity. Sir James afterward discovered that he had been fishing in a pound where fish by the thousands were stored. He enjoyed the joke, but is inclined to think that it was desired to put him in a good humor before bringing up matters for Government assistance.

Philharmonic Concerts on Air

THE concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society will be radiocast over the nation-wide chain of the Columbia Broadcasting System, beginning Oct. 5. This will be the first time that the winter concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra have been given to the greater public of the United States through a large group of stations.

Twenty or more of the Sunday afternoon concerts will be given to the public during the coming season. In addition, the society has granted to the Columbia System the exclusive rights to radiocast the society's 10 Children's Concerts and five Young People's Concerts on Saturday mornings, under the direction of Ernest Schelling. The Sunday afternoon concerts will be at 3 o'clock and the Saturday morning concerts at 11 o'clock.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra has, during the past few seasons, been conducted by such eminent musicians as Toscanini, Mengelberg, Molinari, Furtwaengler, Sir Thomas Beecham and others. Conductors for the season of 1930-31 will be Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Bernardino Molinari, and the newly imported Erich Kleiber.

In arranging for the presentation of this extensive series of concerts, the directors of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society and William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, have been governed by a desire to give to as wide a public as possible the very best in orchestral music. The constantly increasing cost of symphony orchestras has made it impossible for such organizations to tour the country, as formerly, and for many music lovers the only possibility of hearing a great symphony orchestra is by means of radio presentations. Both of the organizations responsible for these radiocasts feel that it is their duty and privilege to give to the listeners of the United States the same opportunity, in so far as possible, to hear the great masterpieces of music adequately performed.

Mr. Paley, Columbia's president, has expressed his gratitude to the directors of the New York Philharmonic Society for their willingness to aid him in providing the nation-wide audience music of such outstanding character.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Blue vs. Green

A Review by PAUL KAUFMAN

Humanism and America, Essays on the Outlook of Modern Civilization, edited by Norman Foerster. New York; Farrar and Rinehart. $3.50.

The Critique of Humanism, A Symposium, edited by C. Hartley Grattan. New York: Brewer and Warren. $3.50.

THE Sober Blues and the Bright Greens: so, after the colors in which these volumes are bound, are we tempted to name the opposing parties in this keenly agitated and vital for the moment almost popular issue. Has the Humanists prophesy from covers and reflecting decorum, as they should, announce more than half the 16 are professors and two-thirds have reached middle age. While the "anti's" wave the banner of youthful green, as they Ritmay, since the oldest is 38 and five are fogill in their twenties. (Incidentally, nearly two hold academic posts.)

Although green in years and in some other respects they are not, however, Red. Rather do they join with the conservative Blues in revolt against a rampant mechanistic philosophy. Most of the Greens indeed reclaim for themselves a humanism more truly and broadly humanistic than the Humanism of the Humanists themselves. These ardent youthful idealists (as the Greens are) hotly resent the assumption by the "New Humanists" of so noble a name rich in finest traditions since the Renaissance, and constantly charge the Blues with "arrogance." The title belongs to them rather, they declare. Hence the controversy over the true meaning of Humanism, confusing the issue.

But it is not strange that they misunderstand each other, as they do. In part at least, perhaps at bottom, this is the clash of maturity's demand for safety and discipline against youth's avidity for experience and self-expression. Both are right, both intolerant, both necessary to progress.

A Call to Order

I would not, however, oversimplify the issue or obscure its particular present outline. Out of the mists of confusion in which thought drifts at the present moment, the Humanists suddenly emerge with an inspiriting "call to order," reaffirming human dignity as asserted by the prophets in many times and places, and invoking the supremacy of the distinctively human self (as Arnold taught) manifest in reason and the ethical will above the "natural" self and all things naturalistic. Under their veteran leaders, Babbitt and More, they are heavily intrenched behind numerous weighty volumes of their own writing, and behind the traditional bulwarks of Greek idealism and Christian dualism. From this stronghold they make concerted sorties upon romanticism, humanitarianism and other afflictions from which this age needs deliverance. It is an impressive movement, and the collective effort of their volume, for which Mr. Foerster provides an able orientation in the preface, should command sympathetic, earnest attention.

Against this organized force, the youthful critics ride from as many different directions, undaunted individualists that they are. The fortress is an outworn illusion, they cry—or it's too flimsy to stand. "The whole doctrine has become little more than a rationalization of neophobia and a piece of special pleading for the genteel tradition. At its best, it is a mere revival of a singularly dogmatic and narrow classicism."

Pointed Questions

They throw stones freely, often in terms of personalities, too often with hasty bad manners (in which Mr. Rascoe, the oldest, is the worst offender. How do you apply your doctrine concretely to other spheres of human activity besides literature and the arts? Can you show that your doctrine is not largely negative? What will you do with all the multifarious advances of knowledge in this vivid teeming present? Do you concede no importance to the reflection of this age in forms of creative expression? If we misunderstood you, why do you not make yourselves more clear?

Such questions in the Green volume, although asked mostly by implication and confused by hasty, unfair and unintelligent reading of the Blues and by perverse irrelevancies, command attention. They serve an essential purpose at this stage of focusing the issues, however often they fail to meet the Humanist position on its own ground. They should compel clarification of the problems. And this clarifying is exactly what is most vital, now that the opening exchange of the engagement is over. Unless both sides are willing to make this effort an intelligent public will turn impatiently away. Let the Humanists upon whom the challenge rests not fail us. Let them search their hearts and their doctrine. Let them define more clearly and completely. Theirs is a great opportunity.

In Lamb's Dressing

Down the Sky, by E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

EXPLANATION of the title of Mr. Lucas's new entertainment — which is vastly more entertaining than its predecessor, "Windfall's Eve"—is to be found in the lines:

. . . how often you and I
Had tired the sun with talking and sent him down the sky.

Such a comparative failure as the former book may be forgiven in one who has persistently, amiably and successfully digressed for many years Nothing wears so thin as charm, but if we do not cry the magic name "Lamb" any more, we do find the Lucas in Lamb's dressing a very appetizing creature. Mr. Lucas's conservatism, sorely badgered by the times, his avuncular wisdom, his bachelor tastes, his reserve of pure sentiment, his decent reticence, his cunning management of casual talk sedulously collected from the most unlikely tongues, the aptness of his reminiscence, his curiosity and his zest are qualities which tickle the palate without disordering the digestion.

"Down the Sky" is a kind of sequel to the earlier volume. Many of the same people are here and are much better. Richard, not unpleasantly conscious of his declining years, is replete with wisdom. Jennifer is nimbler in wit and more avid in her interest in people. Posy Crystal is encountered in Ceylon, and so are many truculent, lonely and festive planters—for Mr. Lucas is an observant traveler. There is a great deal of amusing and shrewd digression on matrimonial strife occasioned by the temporary estrangement of Vivian and Richard's niece, Hermoine, who had been "brought together" by comic melodrama in the earlier volume.

Fogys From the Clubs

There are numerous fogys collected from the clubs, including one who has lost his conceit—his hitherto lifelong friend—and has fallen into misanthropy. Richard proposes—to the scandal of the Prime Minister's patronage secretary—to restore the poor man's conceit and heal his trouble by getting him a knighthood! Another fogy is Jennifer's lost husband (encountered in a train), who gives an intimate, obverse picture of the lady.

At a dinner party Richard has the pleasure of twitting a young woman who is, of course, writing a novel and confesses with shame that the hero is to be called Peter. To Richard's relief she became engaged instead. But must they all become novelists, Richard complains. What about architecture? We could do with some women architects. Another amusing story concerns a painter who was the unwitting author of a "miracle" in an Italian town. This is one of the neatest stories Mr. Lucas has ever done, and it is sewn into the pattern of the continuous talk with much cunning.

Asking Aloud

The liveliness of his charm is due to his art of asking aloud the kind of questions we all ask ourselves in secret, and unlike Pilate, staying for an answer. Why in secret, no one can explain, unless it is that we are inured to boredom. Who has the fancy to speculate on such mundane affairs as the increase in the number of women novelists at dinner parties? Who has not wondered why men and women become stewards and stewardesses, and who could dilate with knowledge upon their lives? Who has not thought, "How is it that I am never present at the exciting dramas which are described in the papers and that I know none of the interesting, fantastic or unhappy people?" Who has not felt as he looked at the model ships and railway engines in the travel "agent's" windows, that he would delight in making and possessing models like that?

We think these common, trivial things, but we do not bother to enlarge upon the thought, to pause and turn it into fancy. We have not the art and must leave it to those who have: to those, with something of Jennifer's generosity, whose imagination is always participating in other people's experience, and not coldly observing and dismissing it.

V. S. P.

Laws for a New Era

Air Conquest. $3. **Aeronautical Law.** $10. **Radio Law.** $5. All by W Jefferson Davis. Los Angeles: Parker, Stone & Baird Co.

ROMANCE has always attached itself to new arts and businesses. Their founders or inventors have been copied in bronze and stone. Quite unsung, however, are the praises for the many people just behind these key figures, those who have handled the unromantic details that act as the mortar to keep the stones of the building in place.

In aviation we have the Wrights, Curtiss, Bleriot, Farnham and many other figures in the foreground. In radio we have Maxwell, Hertz, Marconi, DeForest, Pupin, just to list a few. Both these subjects take us into thin air. Utilizing the ether about us has brought many tangles, and laws are piling up based on these relatively new arts. A figure now steps forward, however, who is quite as much a pioneer in his way as these aforementioned heroes of peace are in theirs. He has pioneered in taking the unromantic subject of the laws for controlling the fair distribution of the advantages of radio and aviation and making intelligible compilations about them.

W. Jefferson Davis, reflected by his works, is not the cold, calculating person that is popularly supposed to be the keen lawyer. He has taken the laws of radio and aviation and touched them with the wand of romance and good writing so that they become good reading. "Radio Law" is invaluable as a reference work for those in this art. "Aeronautical Law" should be on the shelves of all aviation executives.

The third book skips law and becomes a most convincing salesman for aviation. This book received the One Thousand Dollar 1930 Aeronautical Publication Award, by the Aero Educational Research Organization, for the most timely contribution to aeronautical literature.

The word "aeronautical," sounds very stiff and technical. It is certainly not descriptive of Mr. Davis's "Air Conquest." That is a much happier title for not only his book but the subject. Step by step Mr. Davis takes us into the new era of flying. The Zeppelin is treated. After reading his chapter on Los Angeles as the hub of Western Hemisphere flying, one feels that in case he has aviation interest, to be anywhere else would be poor business.

He takes us to Europe, over the marvelously run German and British air lines. He tells of the air policies of many countries, and he makes it all read like a romantic travel novel.

But we have kept the best for the last. In his Luft Hansa chapter he states, "A scattering of small countries, with high tariff walls and latent hatreds and enmities, was one of the unhappy heritages of the Versailles Treaty. Fortunately these barriers are invisible from the skies, and the big, booming air liners go shuttling over them, weaving a pattern of new understanding, banishing insularity and prejudice, building up economic interdependence—surest safeguard against war—and fusing old antipathies in the unfailing solvent of daily business intercourse."

There is a summary of aviation's possibilities, air conquest seen as a peaceful conquest. In pioneering in the unromantic legal end of aviation Mr. Davis has performed a service. In presenting it so that it is tinged with romance, adventure and, most of all, giving a practical message showing the way to peace, he has made this service outstanding.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Uses of Anonymity

FROM Paris (Carrefour Editions) comes a proposal for releasing the artist from enslavement to machines . . . A pamphlet entitled "Anonymous" urges the universal attribution of works of art to that Anon. who used to puzzle so many young readers of anthologies . . . The author is consistent . . . His appeal is unsigned.

"The artist strains to put over His poem, His symphony, His play, His picture. He manipulates, becomes part of that elaborate business organization which society sets up to protect itself from art; he competes with an ever-swelling army of artists (and artisans) bent on the same end. Often the artist is crushed under the weight of the business man. He seeks to produce what he can sell, rather than sell what he can produce. Anonymous returns the stress where it belongs—on the work, on creation."

Admirable doctrine, surely . . . Would it not be ideal to have our literature, our drama, our music and our painting presented to us anonymously? . . . Do not pause to pity the critics, let them take care of themselves . . . Imagine only the reign of artistic justice that would ensue if every work of art could be judged without reference to personalities . . . Some artists, already known to us, could not be concealed behind anonymity . . . You could hardly mistake the verse of Robinson, or the orchestration of Richard Strauss . . . But eventually, there would be a new generation of artists, all nameless . . . Then, of course, we should come to recognize certain masters, unknown to us by name . . . But should we not bring a purer devotion to their anonymous altars?

⁂

Practical considerations are very disconcerting . . . How long, do you suppose, would the public allow the names of successful artists to remain unknown? . . . And if the public showed a willingness to respect their anonymity, would not the artists' own longing for recognition overcome at last their determination to sacrifice themselves to their art? . . . We do not ask how the artists would live.

We cannot unite with those who disapprove the desire of the artist to make himself and his works known. . . The artist's appeal for publicity differs from that of the man interested first in profits . . . We have no qualms whatever about rejecting pleas for our aid in furthering this shop or that . . . But it is almost impossible for us to resist the claim of the artist, who—although he may have to live—is interested fundamentally in sharing his visions . . . Artists in all fields have the lovable qualities of childhood . . . We really find it necessary to avoid personal acquaintance with them as far as possible . . . Thus we miss some of the most delightful experiences we could have.

⁂

The naïveté of the artist is not least conspicuous in the stage player . . . Certainly not least in the Negro player . . . More than once we have recommended the reading of plays as more comfortable and more satisfying than going to the theater to see them performed . . . That advice still holds for many plays . . . For others, it should be amended by deleting both reading and seeing . . . For others still, it must be revised altogether . . . There are a few plays that you must see, whether you read them or not . . . Prominent among these is "The Green Pastures."

Before we go further, perhaps we had better make affidavit that we are neither Marc Connelly nor Laurence Rivers in disguise . . . Nor have we any interest in the continued prosperity of "The Green Pastures," beyond that of a normal feeling of benevolence toward our fellow-man . . . And of course we are only a member of a chorus . . . Harcourt Brace confides that Carl Sandburg—the man you met in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 25—said after seeing this play, "Musically and pictorially it is better than the general run of grand operas."

⁂

Now we feel at liberty to remind you that the text of "The Green Pastures" has been published by Farrar & Rinehart . . . We are the last person in the world to discourage anybody from buying a printed play . . . By all means, own the text; but don't imagine that you can get the full effect of the play without witnessing the performance . . . If there were no other reason, you've got to have the Negro spirituals along with it.

Please do not understand us to mean that every man who joins a touring company, sings a song or writes a book assumes the full stature of an artist . . . We should not like to undertake refutation of all the evidence to the contrary . . . Here is one publishing house to which an author has written: "I have never so much as been inside even a grade school" . . . Yet these publishers have issued this author's book—though even without the letter quoted, we should have expected them to know better . . . And here is another publisher announcing "no further distribution" of a book which purported to give the "inside story" of an imperial secret service . . . "The publishers state that when they brought out the book last May, it was in good faith, but that information which has since come to them has convinced them that the book is not the authentic document which they originally thought it." . . . From which you will learn that a publisher can be more naïve than an artist.

We take pleasure in promoting the anonymity of the authors of these two books.

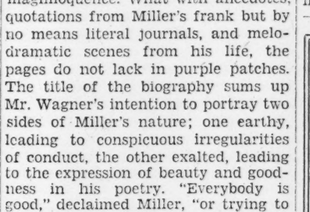

Illustration by Rose Fyleman for "Gay Go Up" (Doubleday Doran).

Silhouettes by Ethel C. Taylor for Eva Little McElevey's "Dad and I" (Dutton)).

The Surrey Side

Some of the English, by Oliver Madox Hueffer. London: Benn.

MR. HUEFFER has written what he calls "A Study Towards a Study," which should be of help to the outsider in understanding that rather various animal the Englishman, and also perhaps of assistance to some Englishmen in understanding their own capital city. It is a portrait of "Romwell," a study of borough life in South London, diversified with characters, characteristics and reflections. Not many visitors to London go out of their way to study "the Surrey Side," but Mr. Hueffer is an excellent guide to it. He has an eye for perspective and has seen a good deal of the wider world. He is able to contrast his "Romwell" not only with Mayfair and the boroughs of North London; he can slip in the apposite parallel or divergence, as noted by him in the life of Paris, New York, the capitals of central Europe or even revolutionary Mexico.

He has conceived his book as something more than a portrait. It is intended, it would seem, quite definitely as a contribution to the social history of the present century—a serious study of the changes which the post-war years have brought to the poorer classes in urban England. It is true that his types are not so desperately impoverished as those of the once famous "Number Five John Street," but one is tempted to think of Richard Whiteing's study when reading the present survey.

And what a change is here suggested from the London of the Diamond Jubilee year! The war wiped out many old distinctions that once seemed imperishable; perhaps the vast private fortunes are fewer, but the general standard of living has undoubtedly been enriched. The "Grey Mare" still stands as a center of social life in "Romwell," but it is a changed tavern and a less squalid one, and beyond it there is the vista of the "Round House" on that other side of the river and away in the Westest of the West End. When Saturday comes, Mrs. Wolsey (who "obliges" other ladies with domestic help), her husband and two friends meet for a meal. "at the Round House in Piccadilly Circus and they were all going on to see Eric Bottle and Greta Swansong in 'Sundered Lives' at the Megatherium Talkiedrome."

Add to such excursions the possbility of "beating Bogey" on the municipal putting green, and experience certainly seems more varied than in the days of the Diamond Jubilee.

Is the ultimate criticism of a highly interesting survey to be that Mr. Hueffer is just a little too optimistic about conditions on the edge of the poverty line, in even a greatly changed London borough? Perhaps; but then he has done something to supply his own excuse in the words with which he closes his observations on the social pretensions of the Romwellians: "It would be a dull world were romance and make-believe prohibited. Romwell, in particular, would be quite unbearable."

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Cameras and Colleges

George Eastman, by Carl W. Ackerman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

APPEARANCE on the bookstalls of a biography bearing the simple title "George Eastman" will no doubt attract less immediate attention than if the title had included the word "Kodak."

"Eastman was determined," writes Mr. Ackerman, "that this product should have a name that could not be misspelled or mispronounced or infringed or copied by anyone. He wanted a strong word that could be registered as a trade-mark, something that everyone would remember and associate with the product which he proposed to manufacture.

"'K' attracted him. It was the first letter of his mother's family name. It was 'firm and unyielding.' It was unlike any other letter and easily pronounced. Two 'Ks' appealed to him more than one, and by a process of association and elimination he originated 'Kodak,' and gave a new name to a new commercial product. The trade-mark was registered in the United States Sept. 4, 1888, and this particular camera was designated as the 'No. 1 Kodak.'"

A substantial public, however, will quickly enough recognize the name for many reasons that make this biography a highly desirable and essential contribution to the record of contemporary history. At first glance a rather formidable volume, it is well worth reading, both for acquaintance with the man and knowledge of the times. It tells the story of a large fortune made from the ground up and wisely distributed for the good of humanity. The narrative recalls a world not only without the Kodak (now easily pronounced in all languages) but without the photographic film equally necessary for the motion picture palace; a youth starts out with $94.36 worth of photographic outfit, and comes to endowing institutions of learning. When he purchased that outfit the art of photography depended on wet plates which had to be developed at once. The indoor photographer had his dark room. The outdoor photographer had to carry and set up his dark tent.

If George Eastman had done nothing more than invent a practicable photographic film and originate film photography he would have joined the small group of men whose inventions in a short period have completely changed the aspect of towns and cities and the way people live in them. The spread of visual information by film photography would have justified Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's description of him as "a literally stupendous factor in the education of the modern world." Wherever man has since gone the camera has gone with him; what he has there seen, uncounted and uncountable other people have later seen in photographs.

Some, however, will think Dr. Butler's phrase even more justified by the use of the resulting fortune in making possible the present educational plant of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, rebuilding the University of Rochester, establishing the Eastman Theater and School of Music, and contributing to the Tuskegee treasure chest. All this, and much more, is interesting matter for a biographer, and Mr. Ackerman has interestingly presented it. His subject has been urged to autobiography, but evidently had found no such urge within himself. Letters he had written—since 1878 something over 100,000 of them—and preserved in the routine order of making and distributing the fortune. The reading of his correspondence, says Mr. Ackerman, "proved again the truth of Emerson's observation that 'there is properly no history; only biography.'"

In this book come together two distinctive factors of our time, commerce and the amenities; in other words, "big business" (here prophetically concerned among other details, with devising a trade name of international ease on the tongue) and education inclusive of art. The book is well illustrated with photographs, and Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman provides an admirable and analytical introduction.

Joaquin Miller and His Other Self, by Harr Wagner (San Francisco: Harr Wagner Publishing Co.) is enlivened with many anecdotes indicative of the poet's näive egotism and picturesque magniloquence. What with anecdotes, quotations from Miller's frank but by no means literal journals, and melodramatic scenes from his life, the pages do not lack in purple patches. The title of the biography sums up Mr. Wagner's intention to portray two sides of Miller's nature; one earthy, leading to conspicuous irregularities of conduct, the other exalted, leading to the expression of beauty and goodness in his poetry. "Everybody is good," declaimed Miller, "or trying to be good." Many of his contemporaries would not admit Miller's definition of goodness as exemplified by his own life. He was accused of inconsistency, of falsehood, of posing, of flagrant violations of the rules of social behavior. At the same time he had many to admire his poetry, and he enjoyed a popularity due partly to the picturesque quality of his appearance and his way of living.

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The Poet Triumphs

The Collected Poems of Edith Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 8s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $15.

THE authentic poet has only one warranty. Whether his work is traditional or modern, scholarly or primitive, intellectually or emotionally expressed, it conveys a sense of magic and wonder, and the reader feels that the author has himself experienced as deep a thrill of surprise on the completion of his work as that which awaits his audience. No matter how much scholarship or sophistication, rhyme-expertness or word-dexterity a writer may possess, he cannot be accepted as a genuine poet if he shares not the poet's secret. And if he does share it, then the particular kind of poetry he writes is immaterial. All that matters is that he has joined the little band who at the present day include such widely differing singers as W. H. Davies and Miss Edith Sitwell.

Miss Sitwell has been writing for nearly 20 years. In that period, which even her detractors must admit would have been less sparkling for the absence of her nine or ten volumes, she has caused a fluttering in many literary dovecots. She has been ridiculed and flattered, welcomed and boycotted; but whatever her critics may have said—and they even try to explain her position by the fact that her two brothers have also gained prominence in poetry, and that numbers can do what individuals may not—they have been obliged to recognize that Miss Sitwell never fails to indicate her possession of the aforesaid warranty.

The Grotesque Element

True, the grotesque element is occasionally more than Miss Sitwell herself is able to cope with, but that is a drawback amply outbalanced by her brilliant effects when it is under control. Thus in one of the most recent of her poems, "Clowns' House," there is a bizarre and graphic passage which in the poet's own phrase (applied by her to something very different) comes to us "sounding like an overtone from some lovely world unknown":

Beneath the flat and paper sky
The sun, a demon's eye,
Glowed through the air, that mask of glass;
All wandering sounds that pass
Seemed out of tune, as if the light
Were fiddle-strings pulled tight.

No æsthetic problems are presented by such writing—which, in its way, is superlative, once the reader has surrendered to, among other things, its consistency and easefulness. Miss Sitwell perceives the invisible not simply through the aid of one or other of the senses, as less unusual people may, but through all the senses. Thus the light is "creaking" and empty, sometimes it "squeals." The heat in one poem "shrilled like a parokeet." The trees in another were "hissing like golden geese." And bird songs seem "baskets of ripe fruit in air" suspended. All this represents the antithesis of the mood in which material objects are etherealized. Ethereal objects are, by her, materialized.

The Poet's Triumph

But to that the critic can have no objection. His function is restricted to testing how adequately the artist interprets his individual way of looking at life. If a poem should represent grass as scarlet and the sea as striped black and white—well, if the representation has sufficient intensity to convince the audience as long as the poem lasts, the poet has triumphed, and the grass IS scarlet, the sea IS striped black and white.

Thus Miss Sitwell triumphs. Her extraordinary vision is not assumed. It is not a mere pose. From the first it was hers, and anyone who questions her sincerity may turn profitably to the selection in this volume from her less mature work, whose only difference is that it was done more simply and with less sophistication.

Those who do not care for her work have probably been left unmoved by the dark, fiery imaginings of Shelley and Keats, and the Shakespeare who wrote "A Midsummer-Night's Dream."

THOMAS MOULT.

Forty Years With Dogs, by Edwin Hautenville Richardson (London: Hutchinson. 21s.) describes the experiences of a man who has spent the main part of his life with dogs. One of Colonel Richardson's conclusions as a result of his experiences is that the training of dogs can and should be accomplished through love and not fear. It is worthy of note that this book contains no mention of the training of dogs for the so-called sport of hunting the fox, the stag, the otter or the hare. These cruel pursuits receive no encouragement in these pages.

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EDUCATIONAL

Dunces' Caps of Gold

By CHARLES T. KING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THERE is no need to despair of your dunce. These holiday weeks for the sons and daughters home from school are a playing time for them and a surveying time for the parents.

Many a father, concerned about his son's future career, many a mother lovingly preparing the warm woolies for the lad or the lass returning to school for the autumn term, is exercised in mind about this disappointing report from the teacher or the headmaster. The boy or the girl did not seem to have done brilliantly in the examinations. In the term's work young Jack or that growing Jill, does not seem to have shone. Perhaps the parent may, in imagination, see about the head of the boy or girl, the specter of the dunce's cap.

Never mind. Some dunces have been wonderful dunces. Some dunces have helped to make history. Good heads have been for a time crowned with dunces' caps. Giants have been stood in a corner. So do not despair of your dunce.

The Coronet of Success

I once heard the late Lord Balfour, one-time Prime Minister of Britain and charming special government missioner to the United States, say in the House of Commons, "Very often those who can carry off diplomas at school can carry off very little else." Of course, many who in the classroom, the lecture room of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale have shown great promise, have fulfilled their promise to the full and overflowing. But at the same time some who at the early school have been set down as dunces, have come to wear, not the dunce's cap of failure, but the coronet of success.

Winston Churchill, the most brilliant single individual in the British Parliament today, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the recent Baldwin Government, gave as a boy at Harrow the impression that he was not likely to amount to much. Today, Winston Churchill, soldier, statesman, writer, crator, who has adorned and galvanized the board of trade, the Home Office, the Admiralty, the Cabinet and the House of Commons, is the ablest master of vivid and biting English in the British Parliament, the greatest filler of the green benches of the House of Commons. The M. P.'s throng into the Chamber when "Churchill is up."

Once upon a time at Camberwell, then a suburb of South London, there was a little boy in a preparatory school. Miss J. Stoddart, in her account of his early days, described him as "a shy, reserved boy." That man lived to dominate the House of Commons. Lloyd George came into prominence by laying himself out to attack this one-time "shy, reserved boy" who became the most forceful figure in the British Parliament of his time. He originated in 1903 a big campaign which now, in 1930, under a new name is the predominating concern of British politics, namely, Empire free trade. The name of that "shy, reserved boy" was Joseph Chamberlain.

A Memorial in the Abbey

A longer time ago there was a boy of seven years of age whose mother said he was "an impenetrable dunce." He grew up and wrote "The School for Scandal." When he passed on, he was attended by princes and dukes. A memorial to him was placed in Westminster Abbey. His name was Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Handel's "Largo" will long stand as a joy to the ear and a solace to the heart. Little George Handel was a great disappointment to his father, for he wished that the lad should study earnestly and successfully to become a lawyer. But George Handel loved music. It was a passion within him as a little child. They forbade him to practice. But this boy who was such a "disappointment" used to steal up to a garret. He muffled a clavichord so that the sounds might not be heard and here he practised and was soon enriching the world with his great music.

In Westminster Abbey, that British Temple of the Great, there is a memorial to this dunce.

Hardly any boy could have been more scorned by his parents as a dunce than a certain little laddie who went to the celebrated high school at Edinburgh. "Never was so dull a boy," said one of the masters of that great school.

The little lad's father scornfully told the child that he would be no good for anything better than the most menial work. What hope was there for this dunce? But he lived to write "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth," and today, in Princes Street, Edinburgh, there is a monument, loved by all lovers of poetry and romance, the statue of Sir Walter Scott.

Edward Gibbon was a backward child and delicate. And later, when he went to Magdalen College, someone described him as possessing "a degree of ignorance of which a school boy might have been ashamed." But "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, still stands, a lasting monument to this dunce.

Andrew Lang when young loathed Greek. But he was converted by Homer and he became a distinguished scholar and poet.

Spry and Forceful at Ninety

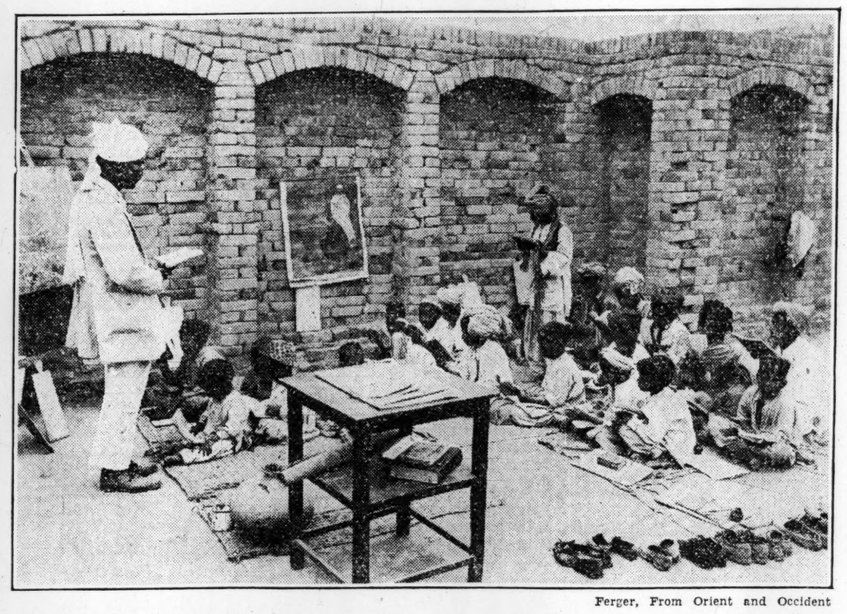
The first Lord Halsbury never went to school as a little boy. His mother passed on when he was five years old, and his father educated him at home in his own way. The lad had a wonderful memory and soon began to love to read the classics. But when he went to Oxford he met with a great disappointment, as he took a fourth in literæ humaniores. But he became the most remarkable Lord Chancellor of England of recent times. Lord Halsbury sat on the woolsack for an extraordinary long period, he presided over the House of Lords, a great and forceful figure, and when he was over ninety I used to see him cutting about the corridors of Lords and Commons with great speed. In his ninety-eighth year that vivid mind retained its clearness. Lord Halsbury was not perhaps a dunce, but the sort of homemade education which he received as a little boy did not make him glib in passing examinations.

Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb were both prevented from going to the university by an impediment in speech, but they both became men whose work endures to this day while so much else has been mercifully forgotten. Charles Lamb, deprived of a university education, entered the office of a London merchant. In the early nineteenth century he wrote his famous "Essays of Elia" and they have endured.

Of Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest natural philosophers the world has known, we are told, "his progress in his studies was very slow," until one day a boy gave him a heavy kick and "this so roused the energies of young Isaac that he worked industriously until he got above his injurer."

Jonathan Swift, whose pure prose adorned the eighteenth century and placed him among the most distinguished men of his day, had a narrow escape of being "plucked" while he was at Trinity College, Dublin. This, however, "roused him to studious resolves."

All dunces do not become Walter Scotts and Jonathan Swifts or Isaac Newtons. Neither does every brilliant examination prize-winner. But there is plenty of evidence for the fathers and the mothers as they watch their sons and daughters enjoying the holidays or prepare to send them back to school for the autumn term, that there is not necessarily any need to despair of the dunce.



Ferger, From Orient and Occident

Indian Christian School Teacher Conducting a Class Near Rupar, India. Furniture Is a Small Expense Here.

American Influence in Australia

By HAROLD C. RUTH
Australian Doing Graduate Work at Harvard University

THE World War enabled hordes of young Australians to visit many interesting places. Strong, virile, and with good sense of values, they met the American soldiers in France, traded pork and beans for canned beef, competed with them in telling the tallest stories, and immediately recognized that these American boys were not only brothers in arms, but brothers in fact. Their ideas and ideals were similar, they appreciated each other's humor. After the armistice many of them attended different universities together in England and Europe. Australia sent a group of boys to the United States to study at American schools, and many Australian soldiers returned to their own native land via America. All their prewar ideas of the "Yank" being merely a hot-air merchant had disappeared. They now saw him with problems and successes similar to their own.

Found Things As They Had Been

Australia's isolation has no doubt been a big factor in delaying its development—five weeks it takes to go to England, and four to New York. On returning to Australia these men who were enriched by a broader vision, matured by wider experience, and campaign hardships in different theaters of war, found the "old gang" still in occupation of the management of all industry and business.

The "old gang" believed in hunches, and the uselessness of university education. To them scientific management as it was being developed in America was sheer stupidity. Most of them had never been outside their own country which they rejoiced to call "God's Own Country," and around which they firmly believed the very world revolved.

To this scene the "Anzacs" returned. They were offered their former jobs where they had left off as mere immature youths. They worked at the old jobs for a time, only to find it was as impossible to fit in, as it is for a man to become a child again. So many of them went abroad. The ones that went to the United States (and many did) quickly fitted themselves for the life there, and not a few hold very important positions there today. But to many the call of the Kookaburra and gum tree was irresistible and homeward they turned again.

In the meanwhile American commercial concerns had been busy developing their markets in Australia. They had started branch companies which were only too willing to employ these Australians, trained as they were in America in the methods these companies used.

Since then there has been a continuous stream of young, ambitious Australians coming to the various educational institutions and afterward the industries in the United States to learn what Uncle Sam could teach them, returning later to Australia to find much better jobs than they had left awaiting them. The example of the American companies successfully employing these men in Australia is gradually being followed by some of the other companies. The Australians returning from America brought word of the great numbers of high executives they had met who were university graduates. They were much impressed by the preference given to graduates in America.

Schools of commerce were started at Melbourne and Sydney Universities. The dean of the new school at Melbourne was sent to the United States to study the situation there, and learn what he could of American methods. An industrial mission composing representatives of employers and labor was sent to the United States to study what Uncle Sam was doing.

The deans of the two new business schools began to educate business men to appreciate the value of employing their graduates. Contacts were made for students on graduation, and the demand for the graduate has been growing.

Desire For Exchange

The chief assistant to the dean of the new Melbourne School has been granted leave of absence for a year, to study the methods used in America, and is now carrying out his work. There is a very definite desire in Australia for a regular exchange of teachers with the United States. The exchange system is working well between the different parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Australia wants the exchange system extended to the United States. "Why not make it the English-speaking world in which the United States plays such an important part," she says. Australia sees in this exchange of teachers a new era of better understanding between the English-speaking peoples, which means so much in the world's future peace, and the minimizing of the effects of her own isolation.

American branch factories which have recently been started in Australia have had a tremendous effect on the local manufacturers with whom they come into competition.

The local manufacturer for self-preservation looks to see wherein is the power of his competitor. He soon comes to the inevitable conclusion that at the very root of American industrial success is the utilization of higher education, to build men of high character and with the power to think and achieve, and the utilizatio of these men in the corner stones of industry.

Need of Doing Likewise

To compete successfully the local manufacturers are beginning to realize that they must go and do likewise. Hence they are beginning to see that their universities can and will supply them with the same human material that their big brothers across the Pacific have found so helpful.

Many of these manufacturers still remain as Saul before he saw the light. They will fall by the way and soon be forgotten. But there are many like Paul who have already been converted, and are strong and joyful in the new faith, ceaselessly preaching the gospel of utilization of higher education in industrial life. Gifts to the universities for endowment purposes are already their works by which they are known.

So young Australia has accepted the doctrine of his elder brother America, and the universities there are being put into shape to become an intimate part of the industrial and business development of the country.

Small College Urgency

UNIVERSITY education in the United States has been compared to a great power system, with its huge hydroelectrical plants operating under such names as Harvard and Yale and Princeton, sending out great currents of thought, investigation and experimentation; and its smaller, liberal arts colleges carrying the service down to the plain people and to the common activities of the country.

Continuing with the simile, it is likewise pointed out that the Niagaras and Muscle Shoals among the great northern colleges, important as they are, present no more imperative need for development than the small, inexpensive and easily available "distribution plants," in the shape of liberal arts colleges, scattered widely through the vast rural sections, particularly in the South and West.

Hence, as was pointed out recently at the Liberal Arts Conference in Chicago by Dr. B. G. Lowery, former member of Congress from Mississippi and likewise president of the Blue Mountain College, a great opportunity for good awaits wealthy and philanthropic individuals in the southern field of college development in supplying means for the maintenance of "transformers and wires" represented by the liberal arts colleges.

Large Ones Far Removed

It is impossible for more than a comparative few of the young people of the United States to attend the large colleges and universities. This is peculiarly true of states that are fundamentally agricultural in character, with vast areas lying far from centers of wealth, population and learning. Consequently the small college offers the only opportunity for thousands of worthy and aspiring youths more eager for a chance to acquire knowledge than for eminence on the athletic field, or for the social prestige that seems to accompany a diploma from the leading colleges.

It is estimated that about 700 colleges are carrying nearly three-fourths of the 1,000,000 students now attending colleges in the United States, an average of about 1,000 pupils to each of these smaller institutions. Perhaps half of these 700, however, carry a student body of approximately 500, and it is to this group that the term "small college" may be applied more properly. Yet, as Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale points out, while the endowment of these small colleges is "an absolute necessity to the cause of education," very few of them are sufficiently endowed.

When the associations of colleges set $500,000 invested endowment as the minimum prerequisite to a standard rating, comparatively few of the southern colleges could meet the demand. Nevertheless many of them were struggling along heroically and producing very creditable graduates without any endowment whatsoever. Immediately such institutions were faced with the ultimatum: Endow or give up. Naturally this has resulted in a widespread effort on the part of the small colleges to raise funds sufficient to bring them up to the required standard. But this effort, launched at a time when agricultural wealth was apparently at its lowest ebb, has not received the response which the gravity of the situation would seem to demand. A few, to be sure, have raised the amount necessary for standardization; others have made fair progress; but by far the greater majority are still struggling toward a goal which seems disheartenlingly hard of attainment.

What $25,000,000 Would Do

Dr. Albert Norman Ward, president of Western Maryland College, in a pamphlet dealing with the needs of the small colleges reports that some 70 colleges have reached an endowment of $250,000 and upwards, and Dr. Lowery, using his figures, points out that there are as many as 25 of these 70 that could be brought up to standard by a gift of $5,000,000 to the whole group; that $10,000,000 more would bring the remainder over the top; and that the whole amount of $25,000,000 distributed among the 100 liberal arts colleges in need of financial aid, would result in the standardization of all of them.

This sort of group philanthropy, it is pointed out, has been found most successful in urban charitable and social service programs, where for eight years more than $2,000,000,000 annually has been devoted to the betterment of the conditoin of city dwellers; but thus far it has been denied to rural communities where the need is just as great.

In the 25 years since the movement for the consolidation of country schools has swept the South, the "little red schoolhouse" has practically become obsolete and the modern graded school has taken its place, with the result that approximately 90 per cent of the young people of Mississippi, for example, are now prepared for college where but about 10 per cent were thus equipped two decades ago. Most of these students who desire to go on with their studies find the larger institutions far beyond their means, and to such the small college is not only a boon—it is a lone hope.

Hence the liberal arts college movement offers a challenge to liberal endowers, for it promises, in the words of Mr. A. E. Winship in the Journal of Education, that the South will return a larger dividend on money invested in small colleges than any other investment in education in the New World—a dividend of business enterprises, in vitalizing soil and climate, in young manhood and womanhood.

This challenge, says Dr. Lowery, "should appeal to the generosity of those who have accumulated fortunes in those sections of the country which have enjoyed prosperity while the agricultural states have struggled. There does not exist just now another field of philanthropy so inviting to those who have large wealth with which they would really like to help humanity."

Teaching by Radio Grows in Danish State School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—After the summer holidays all the Danish state schools will have radio installed, the instructive program will be extended and more attention will be paid to the respective needs of the different classes. The first subject will be a lecture on the League of Nations in which a number of eminent men and women will take part. Prof. Vilhelm Andersen, who has just relinquished his chair in Scandinavian literature at the university, will recite the lecture on Danish literature. A number of educational and linguistic authorities will attend to the radiocasting in foreign languages.

A well-known composer and a professor will be responsible for lectures on music and the survey of musical plays. A number of professors and other scientists will deal with natural science, etc. A special lecture will be given on Bjornstjerne Bjornson's Norway. No fewer than 10 distinguished men and women will lecture on Denmark's history. Three headmasters or professors will lecture on world literature. Room has been left for occasional topical lectures, when such are deemed expedient, and the school teachers have been particularly asked to give their opinion on the different lectures and their usefulness to the pupils.

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EDUCATIONAL

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

HAD you dined at the Ritz in Paris during the summer of 1928 you might or might not have noticed that your bus boy, who removed your plates and replenished your glasses did not look like a French lad. Your possible guess that he was an American would have been correct because that summer two graduates of Cornell University's four-year course in hotel administration were taking post-graduate studies in Paris's Ritz. One had played on the Cornell football team, the other was prominent in college as an entertainer; both held bachelor of science degrees in hotel administration from Cornell.

Should you visit the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo or a famous resort hotel on the Adriatic, in both places your wants may be handled by technically trained young men, for hotel operators of those countries sent several of their most promising employees to Cornell to learn how the American traveler wants to be housed, fed and entertained.

In 1829 the Tremont House opened in Boston. It had no rooms with bath though it did have a bathhouse in the basement. In the intervening 101 years hotels have multiplied in number, in size, and in complexity. Let us look at the causes back of today's hotels for the reasons why a technical hotel education is now considered an asset for tomorrow's hotel executives.

The How of Modern Hotels

Improved transportation, vertical and horizontal, made the modern hotel possible. Without elevators it is difficult to imagine a hotel more than four stories high. And it is equally difficult to see the necessity for large hotels in any country that lacks modern transportation facilities. The engineers are responsible for the modern hotel—as they are for so many other material blessings of 1930 America.

Hotels and transportation grew together. Railroads, steamships, automobiles, and now airplanes make it possible for us to travel. The growth of business and leisure make it both necessary and pleasant. Travel makes hotels necessary. High rents make large hotels more profitable. Engineers developed the machinery that makes today's mammoth hotel practical.

The average traveler has only the faintest conception of the vast amount of mechanical equipment necessary to run a large hotel. This is because he seldom goes behind the scenes.

Hot, cold and ice water, steam heat, tiled baths, proper ventilation, fast elevators and adequate telephone service are demanded by today's traveler. Fifty years ago the hotel, guest was satisfied with a clean, comfortable bed and good food. Of course, he expects that today along with the newer luxuries. To provide the right kind of food, service and rooms for from several hundred to more than a thousand guests requires organization and management.

That is why he who travels is made comfortable, with increasing frequency, in hotels where the manager and many of his assistants have had technical training for the business of making the guest happy.

Prohibition, that great argument starter, has had its effect upon the hotel industry. The obvious one is that hotels in this country no longer serve liquor, that is, most of them do not. Although many hotel men made much money from the sale of liquor, they have been remarkably law-abiding since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Where liquor is obtained in hotels, it comes from employees, and the sale is without the cognizance of the management. In fact, most hotels have strict rules against traffic in liquor, violation of which results in discharge of the erring employees and sometimes a jail sentence, too.

Hotels are so much in the public eye their managers could not violate the prohibition laws without detection. So much money is tied up in large hotels (over $40,000,000 in the new Waldorf-Astoria, for example) that they cannot risk a padlock.

Elevated in Public's Eye

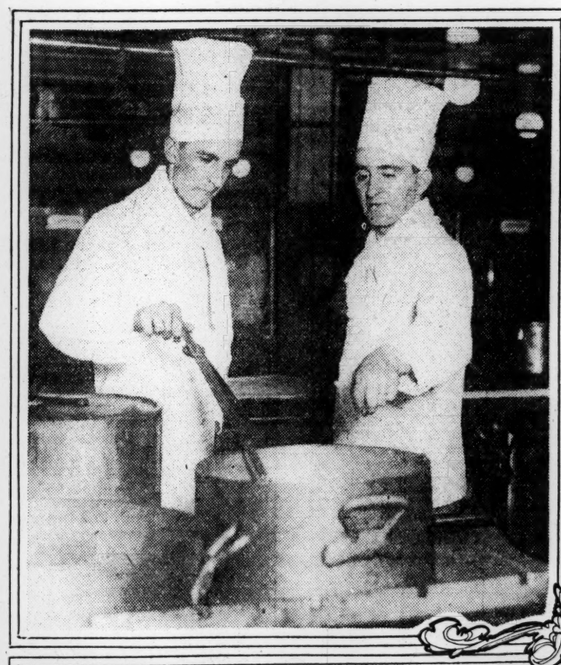
The passing of the bar elevated the hotel in the eyes of the public. So long as the hotel keeper was only a glorified saloon operator a large part of the more conservative public believed the hotel business was no place for sons and daughters to start their careers. Today there are sons of clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and college professors studying for the hotel industry in the several training schools started since Jan. 16, 1920.

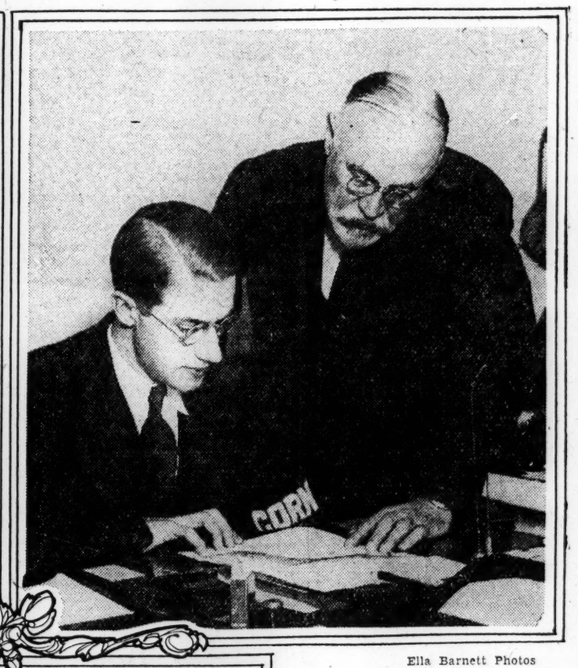
The first four-year university course in hotel administration opened at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in September, 1922, with 20 students registered. Today there are over 160 hotel students at Cornell and over 90 alumni of the course in hotels of many states and four foreign countries. The Cornell hotel students who satisfactorily complete their four years of collegiate study and three summers of practice work in hotels receive a Bachelor of Science degree.

So well was this first four-year course received by the hotel industry and by young men and women that additional facilities for training have followed. At East Lansing, Mich., in 1928, the State College opened a second four-year hotel training course. Iowa State College is offering a number of short courses in hotel subjects and the Los Angeles branch of the University of California has offered evening courses in hotel work. The first steps toward a hotel course at one of the Pacific Northwest colleges were taken by the Oregon Hotel Association recently. Still another hotel course is under consideration by officials of the University of Texas. Cornell University expanded its hotel curriculum to include short three-week summer sessions for men and women already employed in hotels. In the summer of 1928, the first time they were offered, 28 students attended; in 1929 there were exactly 100. The Statler and Eppley Hotel chains sent a number of employees to these summer sessions and paid all of their expenses.

Education has "taken" with the hotel industry, in spite of the fact that many leading hotel men worked up from the bottom. What effect will be wrought on the industry by the several hundreds of technically trained young men who will enter it remains to be seen. Certainly those young men do not expect to make their energy strongly felt until their training has been backed up with years of practical experience.

While some hotel men have been skeptical of the worth of university hotel course graduates, travelers themselves will be the final judges of their worth. If specialized training results in better food, more comfortable rooms, and finer service for those who stop at hotels, another white mark will be chalked up in favor of technical education.





Ella Barnett Photos

Upper Left—One of the Chefs (Right) of the Continental Hotel, Paris, Teaches a Cornell University Hotel Course Student Some of the Fine Points of French Cookery While the Latter Is Taking a Post-Graduate Course in Paris.

Upper Right—Frederick A. Muschenheim (Right), Proprietor of the Hotel Astor, New York City, Explains to a Cornell Hotel Course Student Some of the Many Problems That Come Daily to the Chief Executive's Desk in a Large Hotel.

Lower—Today's Hotel Guests May Have Some of Their Meals Prepared for Them by Men Who Have Studied the Technical Phases of Hotel Management at Special University Schools. Here Three Students From the Four-Year Course at Cornell University Are Putting In Part of Their Vacation Behind the Ranges With the Chef (Left) of Hotel Astor, New York City.

That Geography Background

"Old Mother Earth and Her Family" by Milton Goldsmith. Published by George Sully & Co. Price $2.

Geography is a subject that can easily be made dry or intensely interesting merely by the way it is presented to the child. Milton Goldsmith has produced a book on geography that is decidedly in the latter class. It is written in a delightfully informal style which will appeal to the average boy and girl.

The reader becomes a traveler the instant he opens the book. He goes on a trip around the world and returns richer in experience and wisdom. For growing boys and girls who have a curiosity about the world it is a decidedly worth-while book, both for its contents and the method of their presentation.

The Parent

"Ting-a-ling!"

When two small boys hear the little tea bell go "Ting-a-ling" it is now their habit to go immediately to their mother to inquire what is wanted. This mother objects to raising her voice to call her little ones when they are perhaps nearly a block away, and she anticipated this necessity by training the babies from the time they were able to toddle to her, to "come to Mother when the bell tells you."

A great deal of loving care is used in conjunction with the bell. Its clear notes are heard almost a block away, and yet it is not "noisy." And so many many times its call has meant a delightful surprise. . . .

And even when the need is an errand to the store or to take the Monitors to a neighbor, there are ways and ways of putting the request.

Sometimes a glance up the street shows a game in joyous progress; would a few minutes more do? Why, yes, so the little bell is silent a while longer.

One thing the little bell does always, it goes directly indoors or at least out of sight as soon as its ringer has seen the sudden attention the little figures show when it is heard. Otherwise—well, it was found that small boys thought it quite all right to "holler" inquiries from a distance. And obedience is forthcoming with greater interest, whetted by curiosity, when the little bell goes right out of sight. One simply has to go follow it indoors—and while one has a glass of cooling milk, or water and a cooky as one listens for the errand, or duty, one is put into a more receptive mood than the way in which so many children are "called." The effect on both mother and children is noticeable, and the subject of frequent comment by observers. — V. S. M.

The Divided House

The child naturally develops and grows happily according to the law of growth. Day after day, he lives more or less according to a routine which is very pleasant, if conditions are kept right. Small and trifling things may seem to disturb this pleasant routine, may reach the child deeply, may tend to retard his natural growth.

The parent is not the only one who is making adjustments in child training. The child is adjusting constantly to two people, each sometimes differing in ideas as to the child's rearing.

If these ideas can be blended on a common basis of what is best for the child's present and future life, then happiness, satisfaction and well-being will come not only to the child but to the parents as well.

The mother to be sure may see more of the children than the father. The details of the child's training seem more or less placed in her hands.

But Father does not like to be left out of the picture. He wishes to feel responsibility regarding the care of his children and it is right that he should. Many times because of the very fact that he has been away from the details of the home during the day, his viewpoint toward the specific problem may be clearer than Mother's. Certainly, his views show he considered. Again, Father in his attempt to make up for lost time in his home, may bear down a bit too hard in the matter of disciplining the children. Mother, if not careful, may be disturbed by this and think that Father is hard and unsympathetic.

The child is the quickest one in the world to feel this divided attitude. He wishes to be loyal to Mother and he wishes to be loyal to Father. He wonders if he is sure of either Father or Mother.

If he be a gentle, timid child, he is all the more sensitive regarding it. He loves both parents deeply and wants to do what will please both. The less serious-minded child may play one parent against the other with remarks like, "Mother said I could—" "Father doesn't care if I go."

Father and Mother naturally both wish a share in the rearing of the children. Either parent would not harm the children for the world.

Then the child's house must not be divided against him. Both parents must find a common ground for agreement and work on that basis. With a keen sense of relative values, they must seek out the vital things, the real things that matter most and agree on these fundamentals.

They will then be rearing a child in a home that is fundamentally sound and undivided in attitude.

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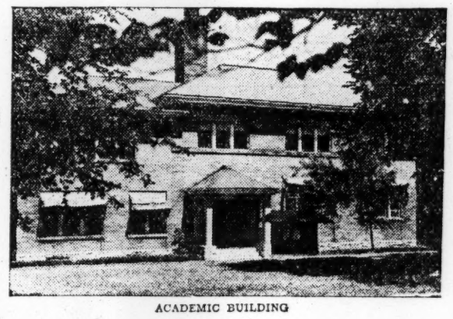

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE value and benefits of fall planting and other fall garden activities are becoming more and more recognized, and if we can only arouse some of that spring energy and fervor, we will take full advantage of this second and quite extended period in which our garden habitants may be safely moved and rearranged.

The wise gardener keeps an all-year garden diary, in which he or she carefully records the behavior of all plants, their relationship, favorable or unfavorable as to health, color, size and form. Happy color combinations, sometimes due to design and sometimes not, are carefully noted to be repeated, and increased or improved upon, while the results of mistakes, unfulfilled expectations and disappointments are also carefully noted, so that they may be avoided the following year.

Gardening is a rapid succession of events, and to depend on memory alone is not conducive to prompt correction and improvement. In the fall the diary becomes a guide and schedule, and greatly helps to increase efficiency and forthcoming pleasure.

Let us see what we can do in the three main departments of which every place, large or small, consists: the perennial border or garden, the single shrub border or plantation and the lawn.

First, the Perennials

Autumn is the ideal time to plant, move and divide peonies and iris. In fact, the same may be said about nearly all perennials. When planted in late August or early September, the roots have opportunity and time to get settled for their feeding process before the frost hardens the soil. Divide the phlox into divisions of not more than five stalks. Long-established funkias and day lilies, when divided, will look so much healthier and fresher, and will cover so much more territory without extra cost, and there are always some shady nooks which they will brighten up.

If your perennials did not grow as tall or full as decreed by their family crest, there was something wrong with the soil, and now is a good time to remedy this. Very likely the good soil was not deep enough. Nothing is more important in the small garden than to provide beds with a rich soil depth of not less than one foot, preferably 18 inches. With this depth, plants may be set close together since their roots need not reach out so far for food, which means more color and beauty within a limited space.

Hollyhocks, delphiniums and foxgloves that may have been stunted by lack of food, cast a gloom over the garden, while with a little more thoughtfulness they will grow tall, become strong, and be a credit to garden and gardener alike. Your observations of this summer still vivid in your mind will tell you what to do this fall, and by doing it before winter, considerable time and plant strength will be gained, with the result very evident next spring.

The Evergreens

Now is the time to plant those evergreens you have been promising yourself, that is, if, during the past spring and summer, you have determined where they should go. You may have found, during the spring and summer, that the perennial border, colorful as it was, nevertheless seemed weak without a background; that the azaleas need some dark green yews to bring out their brilliancy; or that a group of evergreens would effectively frame a newly discovered picture of your own of nature's making.

Select the right evergreens for the right place and condition: within your garden lore material you will find the data pertaining thereto which will now prove valuable.

Remember that these evergreens will need plenty of water as long as possible, with a good supply for storage for the root system to send aloft. Of equal importance is the mulching to keep this moisture where it belongs and is needed, instead of letting it evaporate.

Peatmoss of the right kind, or decaying oak or other hardwood leaves, should be spread over the root system area. Then you may and should water the evergreens until Jack Frost has decidedly the upper hand. With all these precautions and care, you will find that August is indeed a good month in which to plant evergreens.

It is quite a jump from the tall spruce to the little crocus bulb, but there is little time to be lost if you are going to have a spring bulb show next year. If your bulb experience and enjoyment was limited to a few tulips or even a very fine tulip bed or garden, why not consider the possibilities of some bulb naturalizing? This may be done in a very attractive manner on the small place, under and alongside shrub borders, along the edge of the lawn under trees, in a large orchard or under the only apple, plum or pear tree.

Try some of the grape hyacinths (Muscari) of "heavenly blue," the galanthus (snowdrops), the chionodoxas (glory of the snow), the scillas and a few of the frittillarias with, of course, the crocus and daffodil as the standbys for the perennial sign of spring.

If your garden has never known the glory of the lily, do not lose another year, but take advantage of this fall season to make this addition to your gardening joy. Remember that even a single lily or a small group, properly placed, give unusual distinction and beauty, and there is no place so small that one or more places for the lily cannot easily be found.

Be sure and remember the specific and very important planting rules for bulbs. Most of them need sand, and there is some difference as to the depth of planting according to types and variety. Bulb catalogues usually give clear planting instructions.

For the Rockery

Maybe you have been collecting stones and rocks for that long-wished-for "rockery" on the slope. If so, you should now "lay out" the design: no matter how small the rockery may be, let it have some design, even if it is only a small curving path leading through it with one or a few steps at either end.

If you have raised some perennial or rock plants from seed this summer, they will soon be ready for transplanting. If not, the nurseries will have them ready for you. It is best to plant them while the rocks are being set, although this is not essential if, in the placing of the rocks, you keep the plant location and requirements as to soil and drainage well in mind. Rock garden planting may, yes should be, done economically, as most of the rock plants have a fast-spreading habit and will soon cover the bare spaces.

Then the Lawn

Last, but by no means least, remember that the fall is by far the best time to make or repair the lawn. When you seed a lawn in August or early September, the new grass will not have the stiff competition of the spring weeds, and will make sufficient growth to withstand the frosts.

Likewise, next spring it will have a fair "start" on the weeds and save you much labor in securing lawn perfection. And so it is evident that, although there is a general persistent feeling that "spring is the planting season," the late summer and fall are in reality important periods in garden making.

It is true, our outdoor energies are somewhat lessened. The beach or the mountains have a hold on our time and attention, but it is well to listen to reason, and not only reduce next spring's work, but increase next summer's joy by attending to the garden this fall.

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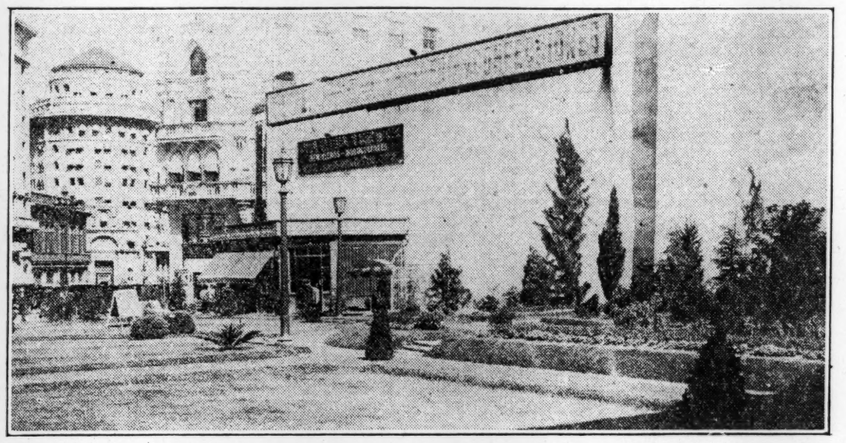

Lawns Form the Chief Charm of This Garden on a Vacant Lot in Buenos Aires. In the Background to the Left Looms the Buenos Aires Headquarters of a Boston Bank.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES has been singularly ignored by nature, for there are no hills, no snow-capped peaks surrounding the city. Nothing but the endless-stretching pampas to the west, and to the east the brown-yellow expanse of the Rio de la Plata, with a narrow fringe of muddy beach separating land and water. Yet in spite of this, Buenos Aires is a singularly beautiful city, particularly when seen for the first time, in the clear sunlight of late winter or early spring, for the wide avenues of the city are lined with trees, flowering Jacarandá and acacia. Fountains bubble and sing in the midst of carefully planned beds of bright-colored flowers. Shady bushes, oleanders and paraguayan jessamines and other decorative plants add further to the attraction of the city.

The building of the wide and beautiful diagonals, avenues crossing the city north and south and intended to solve in part the ever-increasing difficulties of the traffic problem, have added yet another lovely feature to the city. The construction of these avenues necessitated the pulling down of many buildings in the center of the city, and the waste lots which remained were promptly let out by the municipality to florists, seed merchants and nurserymen, on condition that they turn the vacant lots into attractive gardens and plazas.

Ugly Blocks Replaced

The scheme is a semiadvertising one, yet it has added considerably to the beauty of the city's busiest quarters. Where before were square ugly blocks of dull architecture, are now wide avenues lined with strips of garden, green lawns, fountains and arches, covered with rambler roses, little moorish wells and mosaic paths. The sight is charming, particularly in summer when the bright sun beats down on the city and is strongly reflected from the white walls of the apartment houses and offices.

Tenancy of the lots is only allowed over short periods of time. For the land will soon be for sale, and shops built where now the florists make so gay a display of colors. Many of the lots, however, will remain vacant for quite some time, and it is hoped that these will be taken over by the municipality and turned into permanent plazas.

Besides the gardens on the diagonals, as the wide avenues are called, there are the vacant lots which surround the Plaza del Retiro, which have been recently taken over by the municipality. The old houses along Avenida Alem, one of the principal arteries leading north out of the city toward the suburbs of Olivos, San Isidro the most exclusive residential suburb of Buenos Aires, and the pleasure ground of Tigre, were pulled down some time ago and the vacant lots will in time be turned into a large park. Meanwhile nurserymen and florists are turning the barren places into flowering gardens. The new park will not be built until two years time, thus the tenants will have ample time in which to make a handsome display. Subletting, however, is strictly prohibited and tenants who sublet their premises or part of their premises are liable to eviction if they disregard the municipal ruling.

Some Make a Business of It

Some of the florists run a combined flower and fruit business, and the laborer, the housekeeper intent on fresh dessert, the student returning from the lecture hall, the drivers of the parked cars, make a welcome halt before the shady kiosk. The prices at these kiosks are reasonable, and fruits in season are always available, the attendant in his white overalls and cap, standing behind the improvised counter, always looks fresh and neat, however warm the outside air or high the mercury.

Although every tenant is allowed to plan and design his garden according to his own fancy, the municipality keeps a careful eye on the lots. Nothing too extravagant is allowed and, though modernism has crept into the architecture of the kiosks, the gardens are all conventional in design. This, though it does not please the extremists, gives to the new gardens a pleasant air of harmony, as though they formed part of one large design.

This handing over of vacant lots to florists and nurserymen is still a quite new proposition. Up till now it has worked admirably, for, at little cost and no trouble, Buenos Aires has been furnished with yet one more attractive feature. Visitors to the city are always loud in their praise of these gardens, with their pergolas and benches and cool fountains. These vacant-lot gardens are veritable oases of green and quiet in the midst of the racket of city life and traffic. These gardens are open to the public, and prove a boon indeed to dwellers in the heart of the city.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

The small hardy chrysanthemums which are so popular and fashionable these days are very suitable for the smallest kind of garden, as they will prolong the bloom in the fall garden for at least four weeks, and can be grown in the open without the protection of a cold frame.

The plants do not have to be large or old. Young plants in three-inch pots will produce lovely blossoms the first autumn. The plants should be given bone meal and liquid manure several times in the early part of the season, but they should not have much feeding after the first of September. One thing the amateur gardener must remember in raising chrysanthemums is that they must be constantly pinched back until the first of September. They should be well watered during dry spells.

Some of the very attractive varieties of the small chrysanthemums desirable for the amateur are: pink, Lilian Doty, Bronze Buckingham, White Doty and Snowflake, Golden Mensa. Among the true pompon types are: yellow, Connie Dick; bronze, Helena Flint; white, Mrs. Frances Bergen, and pink, Rhoda. If the terminal ends of the plants become covered with insects, spray with nicotine solution or dust with some powdered tobacco after sprinkling them.

L. S. M.

The Art of Conserving Space for More Closets and Cupboards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

WHAT home owners, in this day of compactness, ever have all the closet and cupboard space they want? Just as houses and apartments have "contracted" in size and number of rooms, with our changing methods of living, so have the closets and cupboards, and they have become infinitely more practical. Sometimes, when there is plenty of space, as in the old days, we don't use it to the best advantage and only learn what can be done when we are forced to economize on space.

If an individual has been used to a closet big enough to serve as a dressing room, with space for a chiffonier, a folding cot and several suit cases, to say nothing of an army trunk—with plenty of shelf room—and then suddenly finds himself with a closet exactly one foot deep and five feet long, with one shelf and one rod on which to hang his clothes, some serious thinking has to be done.

In this case the problem was solved by building in a closet to the right of the fireplace, matched on the other side by a book case, in height and general proportions. It had a center partition and double doors. One side had several deep shelves and the other side a clothes rod and ample space for suit cases, bridge table and the numerous other appurtenances that demand space. It takes a little more thought and effort to keep things neat and in order, because this cupboard or closet opens directly into the living room, but it really is a pleasing addition to the room and its top lends itself to the support of pots of ivy and one or two other favorite pieces of room adornment.

Tucked Into Odd Places

Closets tucked under stairs and in odd-shaped spaces will increase the storage room of a home marvelously, if the shelving is rightly proportioned and placed, and they need not be obvious at all.

There is a little old man I know, with a queer little carpenter shop, tucked away in a very old part of New York, who takes particular pride in building closets and cupboards, where none ever were before, and sometimes, where no one else ever would have though of putting one. He has been doing this sort of thing since way back in the 80's, in the same neighborhood, and he has had some peculiar problems put up to him. He advocates the use of clear pine for this building of cupboards and shelves, to avoid knots.

There was one man who needed a bookcase, a desk and a woodbox and he had space for only one. Nothing daunted our old friend produced something that was a combination of all three, and for good measure he extended a little seat on each side, bringing it up to the fireplace wall. The bookcase, with leaded glass doors, also made by hand, had little cubbies on each side, which served as pigeonholes for the desk. A shelf pulled out from under the bookcase to form the writing surface of the desk and the bottom part was divided in two, the woodbox on one side, with a door on it that didn't give the slighest suggestion of what was hidden behind it, and the other side was a regular, deep desk drawer.

In another case where a stairway on the second floor went up in the middle of the room, wall board was used to make the closet, but the closet door was set flush with the wall and painted just like it. It was easy to get into the closet, but with the door closed there was only what appeared to be a little crack in the wall.

Sometimes it is possible to shift doors so that space on one side may be used for narrow shelves that will amply serve some special purpose.

On the Market

So many "fitments" are being made to go into closets these days that conservation of space has become quite an art, and some of the makers of household linen, blankets and such things have evolved special shelves and racks for their product which could well be adapted for use in the individual home.

At least one closet downstairs is an essential to comfortable living, and that is usually out of the hallway, if there is such a thing, or tucked under the stairs, for the reception of out-of-doors clothes. If there are children in the family by all means try to plan for an additional closet near the back door, where all their play equipment may be kept and a little carelessness on their part, in the matter of bringing in dirt, won't be at all tragic.

Of course brooms and all their cleaning relations can be left in the corner of the kitchen, but how much better and simpler a nifty little broom closet! And an ironing board that folds up is certainly a space saver and a very practical "joy forever." And it is quite as possible to have all sorts of other surprises in the way of let-down panels, hidden boxes and shelves. For instance, there is the disappearing breakfast outfit for a corner in the kitchen, which looks like nothing but a hanging cabinet when it is closed. But let down the front panel, which is made in one piece, and the decorative narrow bar becomes a pedestal for outer end of the table. The shelves inside the cabinet hold all the necessary dishes, silver and electric cooking equipment to serve a breakfast for three people, with an electric outlet conveniently placed.

In the bathroom deep drawers can sometimes be fitted into the walls. In passage ways drawers and cupboards can be fitted in on each side, when building or remodeling, and some of these drawers can well be lined with zinc for storage purposes, especially if the house is sometimes closed for rather long periods.

And don't forget the value of cedar linings wherever woolen things are to be hung. Even lining the door alone is a good protection against the little things that can make such big holes.

Really, the construction of closets and cupboards has become quite a business in itself, and there are good cabinetmakers everywhere, like my old friend, who can evolve surprisingly clever things.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Old Deerfield Holds Open House

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

FOR a week in August most of the homes of Old Deerfield were open to whoever cared to visit them. And many cared, for it was said that more than 5000 paid the dollar which would allow them to become the guests of the hostesses in each of 30 places. The dollars all go into a community fund that serves to care for the village roadsides, to preserve objects of value, to mark notable places.

Nearly all these houses face the mile-long Old Deerfield Street and stand within a few yards of the sidewalks. Elm trees that probably have seen two centuries pass, are spaced in the broad stretch of clipped sod one must cross between the walks and the roadway. Though a wide street passes between these lines of trunks, their high branches cross one another to shape a long, lofty Gothic archway of gray and green above the thoroughfare.

There is a goodly space between the houses, and other great elms shade many of these stretches of lawn. Contentment, in quiet places, with lasting domestic security, is suggested by these homesteads, the erection of whose present dwellings began 240 years ago. They were built from that date down to a hundred years back, to include only those opened to visitors, 20 of them antedating the American Revolution. But few of the village's 50-odd houses are later than 1830.

Inside the Old Homes

At every doorway one was greeted by a lady, youthful or adult, dressed in a costume of early style and quite likely an ancestor's. Within each room she had an aide who was similarly gowned. If one had ever thought that girls of college years might lessen their charm by dressing as did their great-great-grandmothers, here was abundant assurance that they might, possibly, thus increase it. Hair dressing, high and broad tortoise shell combs, old-time fans, silk mitts, were accentuating details that completed the costumes of flowered silk, of dimity, of damask and other fabrics that are now utterly of the past. And the manners of the wearers, with all the regrets for departed graces that are expressed nowadays, could have been no more pleasing had these been Colonial dames and damsels in fact.

It is indeed a wonder that so many of these buildings should have been changed but little if at all during the passing of five to ten generations of occupants. It is this survival of form, in the large and in detail, that delights those who seek to become familiar with the precise domestic surroundings in the earliest centuries of American settlements. From such a series of views as could be included in an afternoon of at homes here, one readily formed a composite impression that might fairly picture the family standards of the community in pre-Revolutionary times.

This was a farming region where land was easily tilled and fairly fertile, with comfortable access to markets. Material prosperity appears to have been general and without the marked degrees that are noticed in coast towns of commerce. All these houses are of two full stories and of 10 or more rooms, a contrast to the four- or five-room cottages typical of some sections of rural New England. Along this mile of "The Street" were placed homes that had ample space for the inmates, with more for the occasional guest. Quite as they were from the first are most of these rooms, some wainscoted, many paneled on the fireplace side, a few with cornices. The most generous recalled is the Frary house, a part of which is dated 1683. It may not be cited as a home, only, though it is but little larger than its neighbors that carry no tavern traditions. Its particular distinction is its ballroom with recessed windows, bench along the wall, the musician's gallery, well above the guests.

Heirlooms Here—Not Collections

In these homes the furnishings are likely to be merely such as are used, with little of the desire for display that so often leads to distasteful excess. Closets may be filled with ancestral china—Lowestoft, lustre or Staffordshire—but the hostess has never been a collector. These things are heirlooms, as are the rare little gate-legged table or the excessively rare lowboy walnut of about 1680, brought a few years later from England directly to this very house.

It was a well-to-do village that grew here in the valley of the Deerfield River after 1704. Settlement had started 35 years earlier, but the attacks of Indians repeatedly crushed the attempts. Truly, those pioneers were people of strong hearts, to persist and remain, or return, after losing property and family, in so remote a region. And still there are noticed the scars of those days. Present residents can mention relatives who were among the 111 captives taken to Canada after the assault of Feb. 29, 1703. This was the last and heaviest loss of this sort to come to the settlement, although for a generation previously Deerfield had endured much as a frontier post.

Naturally these events are still sharply defined in the traditions of today, their details and aftermath being impressed by the extraordinary collection of relics in the museum. Here are displayed thousands of articles made and used by the Indians who once lived here about. Here, too, is the historic door which withstood their assault on one home in that last raid.

In early costumes and household utensils this large collection is especially rich. The many activities which centered around the average fireside have supplied implements and devices in great variety. It would be difficult to gain in less than half a day a fair knowledge of the resources of this accumulation.

Old Deerfield seems to treasure its history and its homes with a regard that is finer than pride. Descendants of pioneers share with new residents reverence for her past and happiness in her present. All have just now joined in generous hospitality to the stranger, whomever he may be.

London Happenings

By "A COLLECTOR"

Earl Balfour's Rare French Table

THAT the reported business "slump" has not affected London auction - room prices for fine pieces has been strikingly emphasized recently at the sale of the old furniture and silver belonging to the late Earl Balfour, the famous statesman, and other celebrities.

Lord Balfour at his home in Whittinghame, Haddingstonshire, Scot., was fond of old French furniture. Several of his cherished pieces caused more than a flutter of excitement when they came under the hammer at Christie's. The most notable of these, perhaps, was a signed Louis XVI oblong parquetérie table 17 inches wide. It had a drawer fitted with a writing-slide and a shelf below, inlaid with borders of trelliswork in harewood on a satinwood ground.

The glory of the table, however, was the top which was set with a Sèvres porcelain plaque painted with a basket of roses, cornflowers and green ribands in pale blue oeil-de-perdrix (partridge-eye) borders. This was mounted with ormolu beaded and riband borders and an ormolu frieze chased with trefoils and scrolls.

The piece was stamped with the signature of the great ébéniste (cabinetmaker) "A. Weisweiller" and the uninitiated members of the audience gasped when the by no means pretentious little table was won by an English dealer against a host of French collectors for approximately £3100, about $16,000.

A Quarter Ton Silver Service

Approximately 10 per cent more was realized for Lord Balfour's famous silver dinner-service weighing more than a quarter of a ton—one of the heaviest services ever to come into the auction room. It was made for Lord Balfour's grandfather, James Balfour, who married Lady Eleanor Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

The service, which was enriched with gadroon and shell borders was engraved with the arms of Balfour impaling Maitland. It was made by the famous London craftsman Paul Storr, who carried on his business in old Georgian times in Air Street, Piccadilly and afterward in Soho. The price per ounce, about 10 shillings or $2.50, was not a large one but few want extensive and heavy dinner services nowadays in view of the labor of cleaning, the domestic problem and other factors.

Historic Silver Dish Sold

Far different was the case of the beautiful Elizabethan silver-gilt rose-water dish offered at the same sale. This was the property of Lord Delamere and is believed to have been made for his ancestor Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, who married about the year 1583 to Mary, the daughter and heiress of Christopher Holford.

Sir Hugh's wife appears to have been a woman of strong character. She was termed by King James I, "the bold lady of Cheshire," in view of her long dispute about the lands which had descended to her from her father, a claim which she eventually brought to a successful issue.

A silver medallion rose from the middle of the dish, enameled in beautiful translucent colors with the arms of Cholmondeley impaling Holford. This choice piece, which was the center of attraction while on view before the sale, realized £5800, about $29,000, despite the fact that it weighed less than 95 ounces.

These ancient rose-water dishes are extremely scarce and on the rare occasions when they find their way into the auction room are the objects of keen competition among collectors.

Before the Days of Forks

They are relics, I might mention again, of those far-off days in the Middle Ages and also in Tudor England when silver rose-water basins and jugs were used at table by noble guests to sweeten the fingers after dipping them in the food dish, before the introduction of the fork in early Stuart times.

The Lord and Lady then ate from the same trencher, assisting their fingers only with spoon or knife. Etiquette prescribed that in taking food from the dish they should use "never more than ij (2) fyngurs and a thombe—for that is curtesie." Jug and basin were carried round after each course, a little hot rose-water being poured into the basin, which was presented to guests in their order of precedence.

Another servitor carried a "fair white napkyn" with which to dry their fingers. An up-to-date town residence is thus described by Shakespeare in "The Taming of the Shrew": "As you know, my house within the City is richly furnished with plate and gold basins and ewers to lave her dainty hands."

The Louis XVI table of Earl Balfour, recently sold at Christie's, London. It is richly inlaid, mounted with ormulu and has set in the top a Sèvres porcelain plaque

Exhibitions in Vienna

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

THE Austrian "Werkbund" is a union of architects, decorative artists, arts and crafts men and women, industrials and manufacturers. Its aim is to produce only the best, be it quality in design, material and workmanship, in machine or handwork. Its ideals are of the highest, as is shown by the present exhibition at the Oesterreichisches Museum für Kunst and Industrie (Austrian Arts and Crafts Museum).

Here is exhibited all that is most interesting in Austrian applied art, as adapted to everything imaginable including interiors of shops of all kinds, musical instruments, florists, cafés, hairdressers, dressmakers, milliners and so on. All trades and professions come within the scope of this exhibition, including tea rooms, which are the acme of repose and comfort.

The vitrines show to what a variety of everyday uses design and applied art can be put, and this at a price which makes is possible for the ordinary middle-class to purchase. The gardens, through which flows an artificial river, are beautifully laid out. Music is provided by an excellent Vienna band, while there are also windows for the display of delightful furniture, gowns and headgear. In the main building other objects of beauty may be viewed.

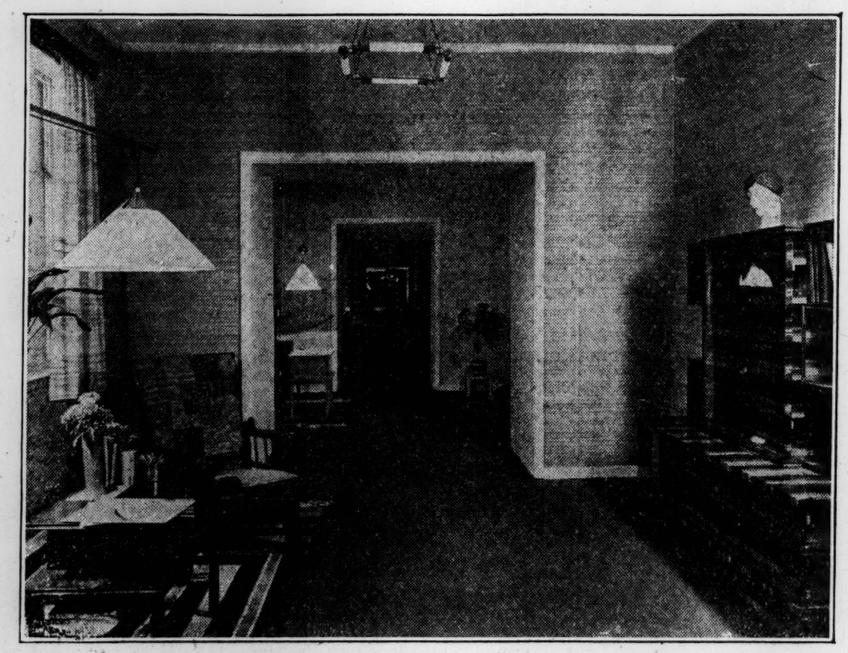
All designs are of the simplest, the execution giving proof of the delight in the performance of work which is so characteristic of the Austrian hand and machine worker. Altogether the general character of this exhibition is unique and does credit to those responsible for the exquisite objects displayed. Thanks are due Profs. Josef Hoffman, Powolny, Strnad, Lichtblau, Dr. Josef Frank, Hofmann and Augenfeld, among many other architects and artists of high rank and both sexes, and the manufacturers and industries coöperating with them.

Künstlerhaus Exhibition

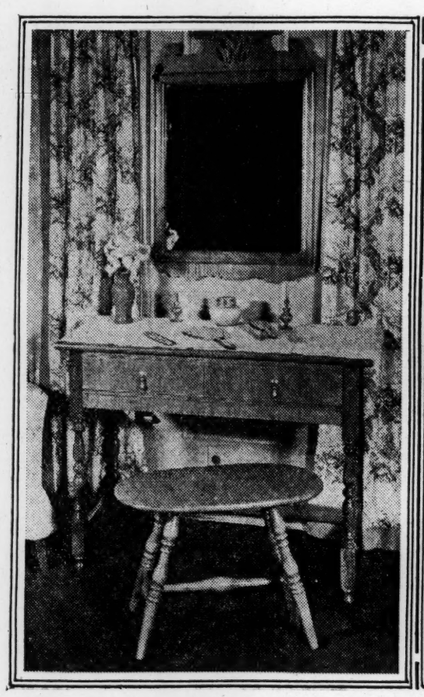
Imagine an art gallery that is famous for its conservatism, placing its rooms at the service of modern art; more than that, transforming them into a series of modern interiors, built into its large galleries. It is hardly conceivable, yet it is a fact. It pays, too, for the gallery is crowded with visitors, some eager to buy; others, less fortunate, come to see what it is all about and to get new ideas.

The days are long past when Austrians, particularly the Viennese, bought standardized interiors. The same may be said of the Balkan countries, who like nothing better for their homes than what Vienna offers. Today each mistress of a house wants something her neighbor has not, hence, while there is little to do in the way of building, architects are kept busy designing interiors, making profitable use of every inch of room, without any overcrowding, giving something new, pleasing, restful, to their designs. However small a room may be, these are the chief characteristics, and everywhere there is perfect craftsmanship.

The one man directing this show is Professor Architect Otto Prutscher, Viennese to the core. Architects, designers, arts-and-crafts men and women, furniture makers and others have joined forces with him. The result is a most charming and original exhibition, arranged with careful regard and artistic sense for true beauty; it gives further proof that it is possible to endow even the simplest objects of everyday life with a unique beauty.



Study in the modernist manner designed by Prof. Otto Prutschner and executed by Anton Slama. Shown at Künstlerhaus Exhibition, Vienna



American Furniture Mart Photos

A slight adaptation of the lines of an Early Jacobean table, set with toilet accessories and supplied with a stool, well designed in the Windsor manner

Adaptable in a way that eighteenth-century needs never suggested, the same table serves equally well as a practical writing table for a home with limited space

These three armless chairs may be used separately, the three as shown, or the end ones together—a flexibility that is important in small apartments

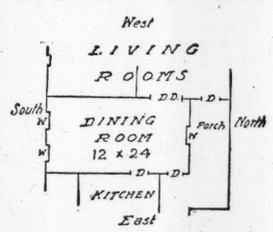
A Dining-Room Problem Solved

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

A DINING ROOM, 12 x 24 feet, running from a north porch to a southern exposure, which it greets with two windows, is preparing for brand-new attire. But in what finery, asks our Indiana correspondent, shall it deck itself out? In replying we remember that she is within 30 miles of Indianapolis and its resources.

The present cherry furniture, very fine and in part hand-fashioned, will supply the keynote for the new floor, wall, and window treatment.

The first question for the owner to decide is whether she wants a period room or a modern room. The fact that a dining table, a china closet and a buffet were made not many years ago might indicate a modern trend.



The present covering of the floor is inlaid linoleum, which is to be replaced by some new treatment, or at least a new covering. It is hard to find anything more durable and effective than inlaid linoleum properly put down, and new patterns are continually issued to suit all periods and tastes.

Several Floor Possibilities

Among the alternatives are: a hardwood floor, plain or in parquetry; a floor of cork plates, a synthetic product admirable for the wear it gives, for the ease with which it is cleaned, its silence and its pleasing effect; lastly, a rubber floor, very soft and silent and offered in a variety of patterns.

Over any of these may be laid a large rug, for small ones are unstable to the foothold in a dining room. The rug may be oriental; or plain, thick modern carpeting; or modernistic, with bold geometrical designs.

Treatment of the Walls

For the walls there are numerous desirable materials available. Paper, or one of the new textiles which may be scrubbed with a brush and soapsuds and which are almost indestructible. Still more, they may be finished in plaster which, if roughed with the trowel, makes a delightful screen for the play of light and shadow. If left plain and then tinted, it has dignity and repose.

With any of these materials or treatments may be employed, if the idea is sympathetic, the asymmetrical method of decoration. This regards as a unit each wall instead of the four walls. In following this idea, each of the four sides is differently treated, a relationship between the four, however, being carefully maintained.

Walls Unlike, But in Harmony

For instance, were a scenic paper or textile chosen, this could be hung on the east wall, toward the kitchen. On the south wall, panels of plain paper or texture would be hung, in a tone either like the background of the scenic or like some color in the pattern. This color, used in so much quantity, would have to be in perfect harmony with the cherry wood of several pieces of furniture.

On that portion of the west wall where the buffet stands, a drapery might be hung, from ceiling to baseboard and from the south corner to the double doors into the living room —either flat or in folds, according to the material chosen. Velveteen or self-colored damask or brocade would be excellent for this use. On the remainder of this wall, on either side of the double doors, a breadth of the scenic covering could reappear. The north partition against the porch, which has a window in its center, would respond to the south wall if plainly paneled.

Deciding What Colors to Use

The question of color is important. The cherry furniture makes advisable a neutral-colored background. Either silver or gold would be very handsome. In the case of silver, the scenic covering would be in the main gray; in the case of gold, it would be soft tan. The plain panels would then be worked out in silver or gold paper or textile.

As the living room is in green, this silver or gold decoration in the dining room would be a gentle and pleasant contrast. On account of the cherry, the choice of hues is practically limited to grays, silver and blues; or to browns, golds and greens. Into these, of course, could be mixed in small spots, notes of cherry color. Gray or tan velvet hung in folds would make a rich drapery on the west wall.

A block-printed linen would be handsome at the windows. Cretonne is a good alternative, but perhaps a little less smart. A geometrical design gives an air of greater formality than a floral one. Velveteen and the silky synthetic materials are also available.

Glass Curtains Important

Glass curtains are of importance because they filter the light into pleasant color within the room. With a silver and blue scheme, the palest shade of blue, in fishnet, would be distinctive. With the gold scheme a very deep golden-cream in fishnet, marquisette or voile should be used.

A screen in front of the butler's pantry, or whatever entrance there is from kitchen to dining room, could be very handsomely worked out with a background of flat black paint (on wood or canvas) and geometrical appliqués of silver or gold leaf.

This room should have strong notes of black. A black satin ribbon binding about three inches wide on the bottom of the glass curtains and a narrower one on the valance, would be extremely effective.

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Chicago

EVER since the day of the folding bed which stood up stiffly inside a wardrobe cabinet during the day and was let down into the room at night, ingenious people have been figuring out other ways of making one piece of furniture do the work of two. The gate-leg table which blossoms out for dinner in the evening after being folded all day against the wall laden with magazines is another attempt to make one article do double duty.

Now in the semiannual summer markets furniture manufacturers show new combinations which no doubt indicate a trend toward designing furniture for places where economy of space is a first consideration. Some of the combinations are so well done that they present the conundrum-like questions "When is a radio not a radio?" "How does a tray become a table?" or "When is a dressing table a desk?

Even as the economical and thrifty woman chooses her wardrobe in such a way that each dress is of the right cut and material to serve as many occasions as possible, so furniture can be bought to answer one purpose at one time and, if the circumstances demand, a totally different use later on.

Either Dressing Table or Desk

A simple dressing table with two deep drawers was shown recently in one of the wholesale markets with a mirror hung above it, toilet articles placed on top, and a bench pulled up in front of it. In another room the same table was completely dismantled. The toilet articles were replaced by a blotter, a vase of flowers, and a few books. The mirror was replaced by a picture and a chair was substituted for the bench. When given a living room setting no one would ever surmise that the dressing table had ever been anything but a lady's desk.

Such a piece of furniture might be considered by some as only a makeshift, but for those who live in small apartments or who move often a few pieces of furniture which will answer several purposes are items of economy. Manufacturers, apparently aware of this fact, are now making the Welsh cabinet in two sections. The top or cupboard part is removable to suit the owner who has not the necessary wall space, or for any reason would prefer to use the lower part as a serving table, or possibly as an occasional table in the living room or hall.

A very innocent looking oval-shaped table was displayed by one manufacturer. Suddenly, strains of radio music came from no one could tell where. By dropping the six-inch apron in one side of the table a row of dials was revealed, and the complete radio set was discovered inside the table top with the loudspeaker facing the floor. Even when in use as a radio, the table top could be arranged with books and magazines thus serving two purposes at once.

Vehicle or Table at Will

A long narrow service wagon with upper and lower sections is convertible into a square table, each section contributing half of the table top. The top part of the wagon moves horizontally to one side while the lower swings up to the same level with it, making a square table top. Food can be wheeled through the door on the two sections, remain on them while they are swung into table form, although when thus set up it is too large to be moved through the average door.

A large butler's tray had little spindling legs folded under it something like the old-fashioned sewing table, but they were more substantial.

A table with a 30-inch top, instead of being folded away into a closet, was shown with very attractive decorated top. When not in use as a table it was folded and set into a framework with the decorated top facing the room, giving an added touch of color where needed.

Dainty, two-panel screens for bedrooms were finished with quaint wall paper on the side exposed to the room. On the opposite side were all of the equipment for an afternoon's sewing or mending. Ledges across one side held spools of thread, above which was a chesty pin cushion.

So Are Space and Expense Conserved

The different combinations which could be produced by shifting a few pieces of furniture around made several of the groups rather interesting. A small collection of porch furniture, for instance, consisted of two chairs with large stools before them, making chaises longues and end tables placed beside each chair. This made quite a balanced arrangement of two units, each one having three pieces. But suppose guests arrive, or refreshments are to be served. The large footstools are slid away from the chairs. The two end tables are swung around to the center and fitted together forming a square table around which the four persons are comfortably seated merely by a rearrangement of the parts at hand.

By bringing into a row three heavy upholstered chairs having no arms, a davenport of modernistic tendencies was made. The back of the middle chair sloped up to a point in the center, while the backs of the other two sloped down toward the outer ends, thus giving the impression of one unit of furniture. But if the new apartment has no appropriate place for so large a piece, the center chair is taken out and used as one unit. The two end chairs are then pushed together making a love seat.

"Eating in the kitchen," which connotes many a happy episode, is made comfortable even in a small space, when the kitchen cabinet contains a sliding table. Much like the old-fashioned bread board that could be pulled out when needed, a table top now pulls out at the right height from the floor. In the kitchen also remains the chair-stepladder combination. By a few simple twists the little chair becomes a good-sized ladder for reaching jam on the top shelf of the cupboard.

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One of a Pair of English 18th Century Half-Round Mahogany Console Tables

Toward the close of the 18th Century half circular side tables came into fashion in England. They were invariably made in pairs so that they might be joined to form a single table. The example illustrated which has just arrived from England is of a most distinguished type and one not hitherto shown in Belmaison's collections. It has the finely calculated proportions of the originals of the period and the same beauty of wood . . . a warm sherry-colored mahogany with a feathered and rippled figure, bordered with bands of satinwood. For a piece of furniture of such exceptional distinction of design and workmanship even the regular price of $160 is remarkably little. The sale price is $128. The table is 3 feet wide, 18 inches deep and 29 inches high.

There is also a slightly larger example 3 feet 6 inches wide, 22 inches deep. Regular price, $180. Sale price $144.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Haseltine's Animal Sculpture

By FRANK RUTTER

London

ONE of the most refreshing experiences an art critic can have is to find during his peregrinations through the crowded galleries of the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition, a "Suffolk Punch" or "Percheron" thoroughbred carved in creamy Burgundy stone by Herbert Haseltine. This sculptor's work is not often met with in the smaller "group" exhibitions, and one is a little apt to forget its existence until May comes round each year and a pair of his superbly carved animals are discovered in Burlington House.

Mr. Haseltine's art stimulates the tactile sense as well as the æsthetic, which says much for its plastic quality. For few people can be content with merely walking round one of his carved animals in order to admire its goodly proportions and noble lines from every angle. They must pat and stroke as well. A collection of these animal pieces has recently been put on view at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries in Old Bond Street. More than 30 examples are shown and the exhibition affords a welcome opportunity of seeing in bulk the work of this animal sculptor.

Appreciation by Model

The most important item in the main gallery is the model of the equestrian statue commissioned by H. H. the Maharajah Jamsaheb of Nawanagar. It shows the romantic figure of Jam Rawalji, the warrior ancestor of the present Maharajah and founder in 1535 of the dynasty, mounted on a thoroughbred Kathiawar stallion. This group is the model for a monument of heroic dimensions which will be set up in bronze in the center of a lake before the sixteenth century fort at Jamnagar. The model for the horse was the famous Ashwani Kumar, one of the Maharajah's most valuable animals of the Kathiawar breed. It was sent by him from Nawanagar to Mr. Haseltine's studio in Paris with a small army of grooms and stable boys. Before reaching home again, Ashwani Kumar had traveled over 12,000 miles in order to pose for his portrait. A story is told that upon seeing the first completed model of himself in the artist's studio he neighed—in appreciation one presumes.

The distinguishing characteristic of this eastern breed of horses is the inturned ears, which give the animals an air of alertness and vivacity. Ashwani Kumar is very much alive in Mr. Haseltine's portrait, and his curiously formed ears, which are carefully reproduced, certainly seem to have much to do with the illusion. The raider's lineaments have been reconstructed partly from contemporary accounts of Jam Rawalji and partly from what Mr. Haseltine has been able to ascertain about the physical characteristics of the family. His costume and weapons and the horse's accouterments are historically correct. The net result is a very striking piece of equestrian sculpture. A couple of beautifully stylized state bullocks, modeled in Jamnagar and executed in Burgundy stone in Paris, flank Jam Rawalji's monument in the gallery.

Cavalry Club War Memorial

Other exhibits include a copy in bronze of the Cavalry Club War Memorial, entitled "The Empty Saddle," and the poignant group (also in bronze) "Les Revenants," lent by the Imperial War Museum. This latter showing a string of horses being led back from the front, is one of the most moving pieces of memorial sculpture of modern times.

A number of studies of British champion animals, some in miniature in bronze and others on a larger scale in the beautiful Burgundy stone for which this sculptor has a particular liking, are also on view. Among them special attention should be paid to the attractive Percheron mare, Messaline, and her foal, a copy of which in "bardiglio" marble is destined for the Field Museum, Chicago; to the magnificent Hereford bull, "Twyford Fairy Boy," done in cire perdue bronze partially plated with gold, which has been bought for the same museum, and to the two versions of a splendid Suffolk Punch stallion, "Sudbourne Premier," one in cire perdue bronze, ornamented with lapis lazuli and onyx, which has been acquired by the French Government for the Luxembourg Museum, and the other carved in Burgundy stone, which will find a home in the Field Museum, Chicago.

All these animals are realistically modeled, yet one cannot describe any of the pieces as examples of naturalistic sculpture. The sculptor seems to be working toward greater simplification of form and to be aiming at the stylistic realism of the ancient Chinese animal sculptors. At present the balance is toward "lifelikeness," with a subtle emphasizing of physical characteristics. The weight and strength of the creatures are always suggested with remarkable vividness. They are all static. Movement, except in the touching procession of "Les Revenants" and the pricked ears and questioninig head of the riderless horse of "The Empty Saddle," is hardly seen. The animals are deliberately posing for their portraits, one feels, as motionless as rocks, and the word "statuesque" is the only suitable one with which to describe their dignity.

An Official Warning

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE end of the late musical season, a little event occurred, the importance of which has not, it seems to me, been insisted on sufficiently. At the distribution of prizes at the Conservatoire, the Government of the Republic, represented in the most sympathetic manner by Eugène Lauthier, Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts, gave utterance to words of exceptional perspicacity and insight.

Observe moreover that it was a question of music, which is an equally paradoxical innovation. The Fine Arts of the Republic indeed are too often limited—for reasons not difficult to guess—to painting and sculpture. The state every year gives a certain number of commissions to artists whose inspiration is not always sublime. But the régime would tremble to its foundations if our administration suddenly bethought itself, in order to encourage a composer of genius, of commissioning a collection of songs, a symphony or a lyric drama.

This inequality, however, shocks no one in France, where music is a despised art, severely penalized by the public treasury, and where the buying of a piano, for example, is considered by the authorities as an offense entailing the payment of a pretty high fine.

Music Recognized

Nevertheless logic, in default of any more finely shaded sentiment, condemns this constitutional conception of Fine Arts. The sculptor whom the state patronizes and subsidizes ends by producing a more or less official statue that often disgraces some magnificent square or some avenue or public place of harmonious proportions. It offends every eye. No rate-payer can escape the disagreeable shock that its daily encounter will inflict.

The commission of a score would not involve the same slavery for the collective public. No one is forced to decipher a sonata or study an orchestral score. And in taking this direction the liberalities of the Government would be singularly purified and the wastes of officialdom be reduced to a minimum.

But we have not got there yet. Let us be content to greet this happy paradox with satisfaction: An Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts, speaking of music with competence because he knows and loves it. Everybody knows indeed that M. Lauthier is a music lover, whose musical memory in particular is exceptional and whose technical culture surpasses by a long way that of many a distinguished amateur. We thus heard something quite outside the commonplaces of custom upon Apollo's lyre.

M. Lauthier, after a few of the feints of a clever fencer, vigorously attacked his subject. This subject, the preoccupation of the day, was the "underlying anxiety" that troubles thousands of professional musicians on the eve of the "great night" with which triumphant mechanism threatens them. This is simply the "revolution," the first hours of which we are at the moment experiencing and which is developing with incredible speed in a world that does not take it seriously—the privilege of serious revolutions.

"We find ourselves," said the orator, "in a period of transformation that recalls that which occurred, a century ago, when the machine appeared in industry."

This transformation astonishes, alarms, irritates, or shocks many of our contemporaries. With quite parliamentary diplomacy, the government representative addressed a few mild remonstrances to these "anxious," "defiant," and "pessimistic" people. Acknowledging with deference the author of "Scènes de la vie future," and awarding him a diploma of generosity and intellectual nobility for his excommunication of the cinema and the record, he grants him that these are "pathetic." But, definitely, he refuses to associate himself with this novelist's conclusions. Really, M. Duhamel has in this written a chapter of easy and sure effect, but one at which he will ultimately blush, and will deny before the cock of Pathé has crowed three times.

Loss and Gain

One must not be satisfied with words. Did the similar crisis that, a century ago, upset the industrial centers of Europe end in loss or gain? "Who will dare to say that the fate of the workman has deteriorated since 1830; that unemployment, misery, suffering have, since then, gained ground?"

It will be the same with the perturbations caused, at the moment, in our routine life, by the gramophone, the singing film, the record and the radio.

Assuredly, there will be victims. Among the workmen of music there will be found diligence drivers whom the use of engines will ruin, but this crisis will not last. Mechanical music will double universal artistic activity and, consequently, will give rise to new outlets the importance of which we still do not suspect.

"Moreover," the Minister gallantly added, addressing his audience of prize-winners, "this crisis will perforce reach only the mediocrities and, consequently, will not, for you, constitute a danger."

And he enumerated the various benefits that musical "Motoculture" will bring in the clearing up, weeding out, sowing and harvest of collective sensibilities. The record enables us to live in familiarity with masterpieces and with the most illustrious interpreters; it recruits a public for the lyric theaters and concerts; it prepares the ears of the uninstructed by "evening courses" which popularize all the great æsthetic emotions; it extracts from an élite the privilege of artistic pleasure; it brings together all intelligences and all hearts; it forms the great international communion of men of good will.

Are these negligible? And have our littérateurs who speak with emphasis of Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, without knowing in what way a sharp differs from a flat, the right to despise the "diaphragm" or the "pickup," those little instruments of intellectual husbandry that till with their plowshare the vast fields of universal music and trace in wax and in the memories of the men of today ineffaceable furrows?

'Prunella' Revived

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE revival at the Everyman Theater of "Prunella," or "Love in a Dutch Garden," by H. Granville Barker and Laurence Housman, with music by Joseph Moorat, is another reminder of the incalculable up-and-down of time. Everything, said Marcus Aurelius, is the result of change, but it is we and not works of art that change. The hieroglyphics of the script, the score, remain the same, but in retrospect it seems as if the qualities we once attributed to them had supplied most of their life and meaning.

Browning's wise thrush sang his song twice over—even human composers sometimes repeat themselves—lest the listener should think "he never could recapture the first fine careless rapture." But if the interval between the singing is long enough, the wise author may be fairly certain that listeners will be more concerned with recapturing their own rapture than his, and wondering how or if it ever happened. The authors of "Prunella," therefore, cannot be blamed if 26 years have made a big difference in our æsthetic approach to a work that charmed and delighted its first critics. Whatever the motive, they have, however, made a mistake in inserting an entirely new act. An already slow tempo becomes still slower, and the material is not a very ingenious variation, which exposes rather than enriches the thinness of the original theme.

Story Slight

The story is slight. Pierrot and his mummers break into the garden of a house in which Prunella lives with her aunts Prim, Prude and Privacy, and their servants Queer and Quaint. She has been brought up on the Dickensian regimen: "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, all very good words for the lips, especially prunes and prism." Alas, with some young women even perfect propriety fails to stifle curiosity. Pierrot, with his large, "rain-colored, heavy-lidded eyes," aided by moonlight and a hired tenor—who on this occasion needed a few more singing lessons—has no difficulty in persuading simple Prunella to fly from the excitements provided by aunts and prunes and prisms. She marries him and becomes Pierrette. Of course he forsakes her, but finds to his surprise that a fickle heart has played him false, as without her he "couldn't dance, or laugh, or sing." The curtain falls on a reunion in the old garden, leaving us somewhat apprehensive about the future of Pierrot's mummers, whose amateurish capers proved that Pierrot knew very little about the show business. The interpolated third act is concerned with the parting of Pierrot and Pierrette, and explains, rather tediously and inconsistently, that which the original version more wisely left to the imagination.

Indeed there were many moments when one wished that the little story had been told without words and mimed in the manner of Wormser's 'l'Enfant Prodigue." The music which almost continuously accompanies the text is as continuously hampered by the exigencies of the speaking voice. And more often than not, when words, not of imagination all compact, knock on the door of our attention, fantasy flies out of the window.

Words and Music

One of the fundamental faults of the Everyman production of "Prunella" was the failure to realize the importance of its music—in spite of the object lesson in ensemble furnished by the recent superb performance of Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire." Perhaps only actors who are trained musicians can adequately match the rhythms of words and music. At the Everyman almost every line was a rhymical misfit and only the alertness of Miss Dorothy Darlington and her little band of players, who have musically to hop, skip and jump to follow the words, prevents the complete divorce of music and text. This is a pity, because the best feature of Moorat's music is the aptness with which he has patterned the rhythms of the spoken word. Otherwise, although always musicianly, the score of "Prunella" dates, and an unwary present-day listener without a program might be forgiven for suspecting it to be the work of Prunella's aunts Prim and Prude, the progress of the Edwardian diatonics is so staid, correct and orderly. Even Pierrot brings with him no suspicion of harmonic raffishness and, compared with his rather riotous namesakes of Vienna and Paris, behaves like a perfect, too perfect English musical gentleman. Whatever happens, all is musically beautiful in Prunella's garden.

The producer failed to get the right atmosphere on the stage. Prunella, her aunts and their household are actual everyday people, but Pierrot and his mummers should not evoke memories of seaside concert parties—they are "moonlight travelers in Fancy's land." And commonplace lighting can make any stage look as prosaic and concrete as a wet afternoon in the Museum of Practical Geology.

Three artists stimulated flagging imaginations: Ernest Milton—made up a little too old—as Pierrot, Miss Joan Harben as Prunella, and Wallace Evennett, who gave to Scaramel far more than is found in his lines.

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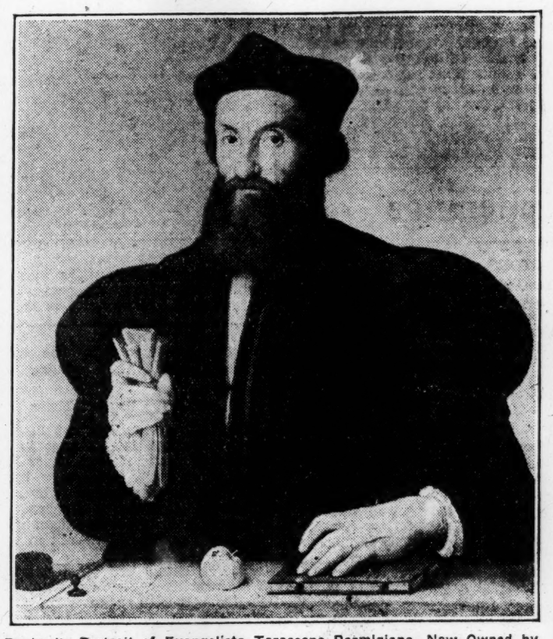

Raphael's Portrait of Evangelista Tarascono Parmigiano, Now Owned by the Chicago Art Institute.

'Les Troyens' in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

BERLIOZ'S "Les Troyens," written nearly 80 years ago, has remained neglected, or almost so, to the present day. Berlioz himself never heard a complete performance of this masterpiece; and the attempts made by Felix Mottl and others to give it the permanent place it deserves on the operatic stage ended in failure. One reason for this protracted lack of success lies in the poor quality of the libretto, overladen with mythological allusions and bewildering episodes; but another may be that as originally written, the work filled two evenings. The first part "La Prise de Trole" represented the introduction of the wooden horse and the sacking of the city; the second, "Les Troyens à Carthage," dealt with the arrival of Æneas and his companions at Carthage, his love for Dido and his parting from her.

The State Opera Unter den Linden has produced a new arrangement, for which Dr. Julius Kapp is responsible. The two parts have been brought within the compass of one evening; the text is radically remodeled, and, wherever needful, renovated with the utmost freedom. The first part is constructed so as to form three scenes only, with Cassandra's prophecy as center. In the second half, the center is the fate of Dido and Æneas. Rightly, Kapp has eliminated all that did not directly refer to the tragedy, so deeply laden with human interest, of the two principal characters. He has suppressed the whole of the fourth and the last acts, except the great final monologue of the unfortunate Queen.

The great merit of this rearrangement is that it reduces the plot to a coherent, intelligible, well balanced whole, bringing out clearly the essential contents of the drama, and preserving untouched the treasures of music the score contains.

Berlioz devoted many years to the composition of this wonderful score, which he considered his supreme achievement. And indeed, it contains some of his finest and ripest inspirations. It also contains, it is true, a certain amount of mediocre stuff, which one overlooks or forgets for the sake of the many movements of pure genius—the thrilling melodic breadth of the septet, for instance (a number that has few rivals in the operatic repertory), or the loveliness and fragrant atmosphere of the duet. These two numbers alone would suffice to establish, once for all, that Berlioz was a genius of the first order, whose gift for melodic invention has remained shamefully underrated. Another splendid example of originality and power is the moving final monologue of Dido, which for loftiness in pathos and poignancy of expression rises to the very level of Gluck. As for the imaginative, sensitive scoring, it is one of the most wonderful achievements of the master whose sense of tone-color created the modern orchestra.

Leo Blech conducted with extraordinary delicacy and accuracy. Among the solists, Frida Leider (Dido) and Helge Roswänge stood foremost, displaying superb fullness and power and beauty of tone. Karin Branzell was a splendid Cassandra. The reception was most enthusiastic.

"Der Jasager" is the title of a so-called "school-opera," whose words are by Bert Brecht, and whose music is by Kurt Weill. It was produced by the musical section of the Central Educational Institute, the cast and orchestra consisting entirely of pupils of various schools. The object was to renovate a form of art whose origin goes back to the "school-dramas" of the early Middle Ages. The attempt proved surprisingly successful. The subject is borrowed from an old Japanese play. A boy, against his mother's will, undertakes, under the guidance of his tutor, to climb a high mountain in order to bring back herbs for her. But he is not strong enough to reach the summit; and three fellow climbers demand that an old Japanese custom be followed, according to which anyone failing on his way to the goal is to be hurled down into the valley. In the Japanese play, this is done forthwith. Bert Brecht has given the happening a moral significance, by making the boy give his assent, thereby accepting the utmost consequence of his obligations as a member of a community.

The composer had a most attractive task to fulfill, and fulfilled it excellently. He fused his hard, elemental music and the stark, primitive poem into an impressive unity. The fateful character of the action is reflected in persistent rhythms logically developed; the lack of pathos in the dialogue is faithfully mirrored in the melodic expression, which alludes to each mood tersely and plainly. Great tension is achieved by the simplest of means. And behind this simplicity stands a wealth of creative fancy; the simplicity is genuine, not in the least "literary." This score is, I think, Kurt Weill's best and most mature achievement.

The production was a model of accuracy and faithfulness in interpretation. Many difficulties lay in the performer's way and were successfully overcome. The work produced a great impression, and Weill and his anonymous interpreters (among whom the one who took the part of the boy deserves special praise for his musicianship and sensitive acting) were cheered.

Knipper's 'The North Wind'

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

I HAVE had occasion previously to write in these columns concerning Lev Knipper as a talented young Russian composer of symphonies. In later years he has interested himself in opera and has written two works in this genre, "Candide" and "The North Wind." The former, based on Voltaire's story, has not yet been staged; the latter, a recent production, has as its subject, "The City of the Winds," a drama by the contemporary Russian playwright, Kirshon. In "The North Wind" Knipper shows himself to be a mature composer, who freely and wittingly employs all the resources of musical expression in order to attain his musical and dramatic ends, and who has found an interesting language wherewith to establish a new style of contemporary Russian opera, reflecting current events.

The problem of Soviet opera presented itself in the early period of the revolution, and in the ensuing 10 years has passed through various stages of theoretical and practical evolution. The method adopted at first, and regarded as the only one feasible, was to take some well-known opera and alter the subject to suit the new conditions. Few of the attempts in this direction justified themselves; They merely showed that the mechanical substitution of new libretti did not guarantee an organic union between the old music and the text. Then followed a series of experiments with original operas on historical or legendary themes. But the composers who selected such themes were fatally attracted to the methods employed by Borodin, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and other protagonists of the older Russian school, and the outcome was a style which did not harmonize with the outlook of contemporary Russia. It became clear from these prolonged seekings that contemporary Russian opera demands an entirely new style and entirely new means of musical expression.

Attacking the problem from this point of view, Knipper has produced in "The North Wind" a work which conforms very closely to the requirements of the present day in Russia. He has chosen for his theme a tragic episode of the revolution in the Caucasus and has invented a new operatic form combining the elements of song and conversational speech, based on the idea that opera cannot be assimilated by the masses unless the spoken word is employed in the dramatic climaxes. In "The North Wind" these climaxes are concerned, not with love, revenge, anger, etc., but with definite convictions, a definite moral and social credo. And though in this respect Knipper's methods of composition have been severely criticized, criticism has not shaken the foundation on which the whole musical edifice of his opera has been built.

To appreciate the merits of the composer's musical style in this opera we must not regard it from a melodic standpoint, but must consider the solidity of the general structure, which is founded on a skillful use of musical development and polyphonic writing, and introduces the forms of the sonata, the fugue, etc., into the construction of individual scenes and tableaus. The structural complexity will be unappreciated by many listeners, but it insures to the work an inner unity of style which will carry conviction.

In the staging of "The North Wind," Nemirovich-Dantchenko's Opera House excelled all its previous efforts and offered in this instance a brilliant solution of the problem of the actor-singer—the fundamental problem which confronts Nemirovich-Dantchenko as a director and producer of opera. The artist Dimitrieff provided an excellent scenic structure in the form of a petroleum derrick, symbolizing the atmosphere of the struggle for petroleum, in which the action of the opera takes place. Bron, the stage manager, and all the artistic personnel of the Opera House displayed the maximum of talent and skill in the difficult task of producing a new work written in a new style.

(Translated by S. W. Pring.)

The Treasure of the Guelphs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frankfort A.-M.

AN EXHIBITION of medieval churchplate known as the Treasure of the Guelphs (Welfenschatz) is to be seen for a short time at the Städel Gallery in Frankfort-on-the-Main. This collection, consisting mostly of reliquaries, was brought together by the Guelph dukes of Brunswick during the Middle Ages. Many of the relics were brought from Palestine by Henry the Lion, the crusader. He and his successors had them enshrined in gold and silver reliquaries by the best artists of their time. Most of these reliquaries are of great value, some are unique. In a few weeks this whole treasure will be sold and scattered over the world.

It is astonishing how many different solutions of the one problem those medieval artists succeeded in finding. Their faculty of inventing new forms and new ornaments seems inexhaustible. But in spite of the immense variety of material, of technique and of style there is but one thought which pervades these objects. In all these expressions of widely different artistic personalities there is the same feeling breaking through everywhere, namely, the deep religious faith of medieval Germany. This unity of thought, reigning throughout the collection, impresses the visitor strongly.

First, there is to be seen the celebrated Cross of the Guelphs (Welfenkreuze), the work of an unidentified Italian artist. He united an antique enkolpion (a cross, worn on the breast by bishops) to a silver base adorned with erots (Greek deities, by constructing a middle part, holding the relics, richly set with pearls and precious stones. Next to it there is a plenarium (a reliquary having the form of a book), the cover of which is made out of an early Italian chessboard. Most of its squares are covered with lovely miniatures, painted on parchment. Strange to say, these tiny pictures, used here as decorations for a reliquary, were intended originally for illustrations to some romance of chivalry. They are charming in colors and in designs. Besides some relics, the plenarium contains an old manuscript concerning the life of some saints. The cover of another book reliquary bears in its center a beautiful rilievo, the wedding at Cana, cut in ivory. The borders are set with Roman cameos and intaglios.

In the middle of one of the big halls there stands by itself a splendid shrine. It looks like a miniature copy of a Byzantine church. Nevertheless its decorations are the work of a German artist, probably a monk from Cologne. He covered the cupola with brightly colored enamel and he carved figures in ivory, the prophets and apostles, which he fitted onto the outer walls.

The earliest piece of the collection is a small, round breastplate, decorated with enamel, the work of a West Frankish artist decidely earlier than the ninth century. Its design bears some resemblance to the old Irish miniatures. The silver head-reliquary of St. Cosmas is the work of some German sculptor of the eleventh century. There is also a silver head-reliquary of St. Blasius, the protector-saint of the Brunswick Cathedral, but it is of the Gothic period. The modeling of the head shows exquisite workmanship. A portatile (portable altar) in richly colored enamel work is declared to be an authentic piece by Master Albertus of Cologne. Another masterpiece of Romanesque times is a bronze cross, reposing on a base formed by three lions holding a globe.

Variation Within Repetition

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FUNDAMENTAL would seem to be the appeal in art of repetition; repetition being a means of giving the pleasure of recognition, and recognition being a basic and instinctive response. But let us hasten to insert here a reservation. Repetition, if it is to give sustained pleasure when used in art expression, must contain within itself elements of variation. Persons sensitive to æsthetic impulses get little or no pleasure out of repetition that is unmodulated, the sort of repetition that children delight in at first and eventually outgrow. The small boy who today marches with zest round and round the block belaboring a tin pan with a stick to the beat of "Tat, Tat, Tat-Tat-Tat" will have progressed a few months hence to a repertory of rhythms or he will have taken up some other means of expressing his exuberance. His change will be typical of the cultural stages his elders go through in their progressive contact with the arts.

What an Artist Adds

Because of the frequent opportunities for making comparisons, performances of orchestral music offer perhaps the readiest of all illustrations of the value of the variable element in interpretation. The same factor is discernible in the work of singers, actors, painters and sculptors. The same piece of music that sounds hackneyed and dull when played by one orchestra may be so rendered by another organization that it will be thrilling.

Thus Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music has come to be regarded as so worn that directors of first-rate orchestras disdain it in favor of music that will sound fresher. Yet as the Philharmonic players under Toscanini one night last spring in New York made the Scherzo from it sound, it stirred a music-wise audience to the point of cheers and more recalls than the leader cared to respond to.

And all because Toscanini had applied his large musicianship to the familiar measures, together with a pressure of thought and emotion that had not, in the memory of most of his listeners, been bestowed in a long time on Mendelssohn's fairy melodies. Again and again the passages of repetition came along in this rendition, and each time they had variety of effect because of the volatility of the interpretation. Instead of repeating the music, the orchestra on this occasion seemed to be making it.

Variation as the Clue

Without implying that any artist always thus strikes the top note, this incident may serve as one means of discovering why a work of expression—be it a creative or an interpretative effort—is or is not universally effective. Look to the repetitions, and note whether or not they are enlivened with variations. For variations must enter when there is a rise and fall in the artist's mental and emotional pressure. Without this barometric element, the performance will be monotonous, communicating little or no emotion to the more sensitive part of the audience.

This is not to decry the value of a large amount of uninspired effort that is expended through the arts. Nor are we sniffing at anything that gives a large number of persons pleasure, such as the works of the novelist who sells half a million copies of each story, or the film director who assembles for the thousandth time a sure-fire pattern of heart throbs from the old hokum bucket. Rather would the success of these repetitions seem to prove our contention that they are working with a fundamental impulse.

Such pleasing repetitions carry their audiences forward, surely, if ever so slightly, toward the point where their sensibilities will become keen enough to respond most definitely to variations on the familiar rhythms, that is, to the artist's personal nuances of expression.

The Passing Scene

New York

Henry Duffy Resumes

FROM California comes the good news that Henry Duffy is to resume operating four of his stock companies on Oct. 1. For some months Mr. Duffy's affairs have been undergoing a financial adjustment. Things came to a standstill for him when a large proportion of his real estate assets became "frozen." Now he is preparing to resume the performances that have meant much to playgoers in California since the reduction in number of touring attractions sent out from New York. Mr. Duffy says he has been receiving an average of 160 letters a day from West Coast theater patrons, urging him to help keep the legitimate theater alive in California, Oregon and Washington.

"East Lynne," De Luxe

Fox Films announce a splendiferous filming of that old war-horse of the one-night troupers, "East Lynne." Joseph Urban is to do the scenery, and those who know his work will expect the heroine to do her sobbing in marble halls such as are seen only in castles in Spain. Tom Barry is to modernize the dialogue and Frank Lloyd will direct a cast to talk about, including Ann Harding, Clive Brook, Conrad Nagel and J. M. Kerrigan.

What Connelly Omitted

Marc Connelly, it now develops, left out of "The Green Pastures," to reduce the running time, a scene representing David's encounter with Goliath. The giant was to be ingeniously indicated by showing his towering boots at the back of the stage, the flies cutting off any view of his form above the knees. David was to let fly a pebble from his sling, and after a roll of thunder, during which the lights go out for an instant, Goliath is shown as having been toppled over, for now are seen only a pair of gargantuan soles.

From Iceland

In the exhibition of paintings and drawings by American and European artists, continuing until Oct. 1 at the Brooklyn Museum, is a group of pictures of Icelandic scenes by Theodor Wedepohl. The very titles of some of them stir interest: "Valley of Delight," "Gorge of the Raven," "Fjord of Silence," "Mountain of Prancing Steed." In "Mount of Sulur" the scale is enormous, with a turbulent torrent coursing down out of the stone hills, and the quick-growing herbage of summer making a veritable carpet of color across the middle-distance uplands.

Take Suzuki

Also at the Brooklyn Museum are 26 water colors by Take Suzuki, who exemplifies all the traditional Japanese authority in painting on paper and silk, using as motifs figures of goldfish, cats, monkeys, ducks and herons. Only in working from memory, probably, could the artist have exercised such freedom and authority, using materials which make erasures and corrections impossible. There is a rightness about these quick, dashing strokes, with their skill in connoting movement and their humorous omission of details of no characterizing value, that stirs the most casual gallery trotter.

The News Reels

Current news reels contain an interview while in flight of the St. Louis endurance flying team, and an exemplification of the new "Momsen lung" designed to permit the crews of submarines to escape when their craft cannot be brought to the surface. Other news reel incidents include a Belgian army celebration, witnessed by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth; presentation of the Congressional Medal by President Hoover to Colonel Lindbergh; arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton in New York; Lord Meston presenting a British view of the situation in India; Welsh and Norwegian festivals; and a golf lecture by Horton Smith.

Just Like That

Traffic policemen have to think fast to keep the streams of motorcars moving in the Times Square district of New York City. Despite the stress of their duties, particularly during the evening theater rush, they are a good-humored lot. They rule with a smile. Not long ago I saw two young women hail a private car that was crossing Broadway at Forty-fourth Street. Apparently they had prearranged the time and the place with the object of stepping into their motor as it paused momentarily. The driver did not see them at the curb, and one of the women cried, "Hey Jimmie!" He glanced round, started to stop, but went on again when a gardenia of the law waved him eastward with a genial, "Home, James!" E. C. S.

Talhoff's 'Totenmal'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich

ABOUT a year ago some Munich theater lovers formed the Choric Stage Society for the purpose of sponsoring a production which was to be the first of a series of presentations conceived and constructed according to novel methods of stagecraft. For several years the Swiss poet and theater director, Albert Talhoff, had been at work in Starnberg, near Munich, on a dramatic "Vision," seeking to produce by a synthesis of sound, light and rhythm a new artistic expression.

This work called "Totenmal" has now been presented in Munich. It commemorates the suffering of the soldiers who fell in the World War and makes an appeal to the living for universal peace. The loftiness of conception and the magnificence of presentation make this drama impressive.

The scene of the presentation is a huge building, remodeled as a theater, in the grounds of the municipal exhibition park. Talhoff, however, does not achieve an effect of monumentality by reproducing monumentality itself. He achieves his effect of spatial boundlessness by making the very walls take part in an action of lighting, rhythmic dancing and chanting. Thus the walls seem to become non-dimensional areas and a part of the vibrant atmosphere. By depersonalizing the actors—the dancers wear masks, and the chanting choirs are kept in the background—and by employing a "sound-music" that in no way calls up associations with familiar music, Talhoff seeks to depersonalize the audience, make it lose its self-awareness, and respond freely to the stimuli of sound, light and movement.

Although Talhoff's text, spoken and chanted throughout the action, was intended primarily to convey the sense of what was taking place in the drama of light and dancing, its effectiveness proved to lie not in the meaning of the audible words, but in the very sounds of the rendition—though the words could be heard distinctly at the farthest end of the auditorium.

The author lets sound and light work together, heightening the evocative power of both. Thus light effects, continuously changing in form, color and intensity, combined with "sound-music," convey in "Totenmal" thoughts and impressions.

The dancing in "Totenmal" is entrusted to Mary Wigman and the members of her school of dancing. The most radical of those who broke away from the old tradition of stage-dancing, Mary Wigman returned to the theater in Talhoff's work because she felt the poetical language of Talhoff's composition gave to the dance full scope for its own methods of expression.

In "Totenmal" Mary Wigman's art reaches a totality of expression not achieved in her dance recitals. She gives a sense of the character of Talhoff's work, showing understanding of the universal character of the tragedy and its significance.

Vilma Monckeberg, as the intoner of the chants, seemed too to have divined the sacrificial intention of "Totenmal," and she and Mary Wigman were the two individuals whose work kept the entire action of two and a half hours at an intense dramatic pitch.

In "Totenmal" masks fulfill their function of rendering the actor anonymous. Those used were designed by Prof. Bruno Goldschmitt and are unusual in that they do not bear the features of their historical prototypes; each one has been given a countenance in character with the tone and feeling to be expressed.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Taking Notes

I HAVE two brown copy books of notes for the Great American Novel. There is another filled with lines that will some day form the nucleus of an Epic Poem, which in turn will shake the very foundations of literature. I have also here beside me ten closely written pages of notes for this very essay. I shall not use any of them perhaps, but they are here. The Novel I was to have written this spring vacation, but spring came my way and whispered of a place where snow flowers could be found under the leaves of last year's fall, and well—I confess, I left my notes behind and went. As for the Poem, I have been meaning to write that for years. But yet I stop short of setting pen to paper, for there is always just around the corner a bit of the world's multiform that beckons with its hands outstretched to a new experience, and so I hesitate.

I am beginning now in odd moments to wonder if perhaps there will not be always a corner just ahead. However, this thought leaves me strangely undismayed. I am not so sure that I do not warm to it a little. It has come to have, shall I say a comfortable feeling, like a favorite golf club, or old slippers. However, this shall not deter me from adding notes, ad infinitum, to the hoard that already lies between the covers of my little brown books.

It may be this practice is becoming a hobby, and if so I can think of no happier one. Seldom a day passes that does not find one or two choice sayings added to my store. A friend says, "Oh, what a fair, far sun," and there you are. It is very simple: my friends supply the meats, I put them down, and some day I shall arrange them all in just the proper way and there will be the Novel, and the Poem.

My friend the Poet told me the other day that it is quite easy to write a great poem. All one must do (he said) was to take a dictionary in which are all the words one can possibly need, choose the right ones, and there will be the poem. Perhaps he was only joking,—he has a way of doing that, which I, being truly English, seldom perceive. At the time that he made this remark to me we were walking in his garden. On one side was a row of giant dahlias; far to the left against the wall of his little green and white cottage was a row of pink, blue and yellow hollyhocks. Old-fashioned single roses grew in a bed by his doorway, while, in the center of his emerald lawn two investigating catbirds madly flung the water about in the marble bird bath.

"I shall not use a dictionary," I said, "I shall use all this," sweeping my arm to include his garden.

"You are just a day too late," he said with a smile, "I used it all yesterday."

And so my Poem slipped from my fingers again, but oh, it was singing in my heart. It may be that is a better place for it to sing. I have no doubt that its wings would never have been as strong as those that girt his pæan. He has a way of saying "beauty" that I have never had.

Another such experience came to me some nights ago as I tramped beneath a yellow moon riding a boat of stars. It was a prince of nights, cool, languorous, sweet with the scent of blossoming clover. On such a night, I thought, was written a great Sonata; on such a night an American poet said:

> in the infinite meadows of heaven,
> Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.

And in the face of this, what could I say? And so I said nothing. But many will understand all that sang within.

It is most strange that as the days go by and these experiences accumulate, and the little brown book grows thicker and more formidable, that I still feel but little nearer to the time when these shall take a tangible form. Again it is not so strange, because they have come to mean much more than notes. I turn the pages one by one, and hours, days, friends, and joys come teeming back to me until my freighted thought distills the perfume of memory. I turn a page: "Ah, yes," I say, "this was the day we climbed Graybeard Mountain! It was summer in the valley, but winter rode these heights. And the sunset was fawn and gold." Two more pages and I am at sea. Black waves rise and fall, always with a line of white on their crest. The sky is a canopy of brass. A trying week, that; but it filled two pages. A fair enough price. So I muse along. I do not think the Poem and Novel suffer because I loiter. They are growing and ripening as surely as if the chapters and cantos were drafted and typed.

On the memorable morning when I shall place a clean white sheet in my old typewriter and strike out Chapter One, I shall first make a long and shining list of the names of those to whom I am indebted for my inspiration. It shall consist not only of names of people, but of things. I shall write: morning's gold, cardinal red of evening, crystal dew, butterfly wings, lark's song, twilight's orchid hush, and the drift of falling snow, and so on. Some shall be strong, some frail, and all shall be lovely.

Until then, as I have said, I go on my way, plucking a blossom here, listening to the lark there, and laughing with the moon, now and then. I am in earnest. I know of no other way that can so completely distract one from the aspect of the serious as to laugh with the moon. I speak from the experience of years of such laughter. It also has the advantage of having a softening effect on one's friends; they are very apt to say,—"Well, much may be forgiven him, he laughs in the moonlight." Being a poet in inclination if not in actuality, this has no effect upon me whatsoever. I simply go on laughing.

When my Poem and Novel have passed through the Elysian fields where they now lie so happily, and have become arrested upon the printed page, I confess I shall feel just a little lost. I like to think that the result may be somewhat like the emergence from a cocoon: more beautiful than before. Perhaps; it is never wrong to hope.

They may not be easy to recognize, but this I know: One of them shall begin, "It was a fair, far sun."

J. C. R.

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Sunlight and Starlight

We frequently refer to starlight and sunlight as though they were different things. Strictly, however, the only light we know anything about, on any large and important scale, is starlight; for the Sun itself is, as we have seen, a star; and thus all the light of the day is starlight. The Sun is but the nearest of the stars.

And the lights of the night are starlight, except the artificial lights that men have made. The moon shines not by its own light but wholly by the reflected light of the Sun. The planets shine, also, chiefly by reflected light. If Jupiter and Saturn be partly self-luminous, as some suppose, their brightness would be insignificant without the Sun. Even the chance comets that come into our skies, while they yield a partial glow of their own, shine chiefly by their reflection of the Sun, or because of the direct action of the Sun upon them. The "fixed" stars shine by their own light, for these—as we have seen—are other suns, many of them far larger and more luminous than ours.

Our Sun, however, is of even greater importance than all the other stars together, for the Sun gives us heat as well as light. This heat gives us not only the warmth which prevents the solid freezing of all living things, but it gives our changes of the seasons, our clothing and our food.—From "A Beginner's Star-Book," by KELVIN MCKREADY (EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY).

Peter's Book Shelf

Arabian Nights, and Persian Tales were there,
One volume each, and both the worse for wear;
There by Quarles' Emblems, Æsop's Fables stood,
The ccats in tatters, and the cuts in wood.
There, too, "The English History," by the pen
Of Doctor Cooke, and other learned men,
In numbers, sixpence each; by these was seen,
And highly prized, the Monthly Magazine;—
Not such as now will men of taste engage,
But the cold gleanings of a former age, . . .
The rest we pass—though Peter passed them not,
But here his cares and labours all forgot:
Stained, torn, and blotted every noble page,
Stood the chief poets of a former age
And of the present; not their works complete,
But in such portions as on bulks we meet,
The refuse of the shops, thrown down upon the street. . . .
Which many a weary walker resting reads,
And pondering o'er the short relief, proceeds,
While others lingering pay the written sum,
Half loth, but longing for delight to come.

—From "Silford Hall; Or, The Happy Day," by GEORGE CRABBE.

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The Painter's Daughters. From the Painting by Gainsborough

MARGARET and Mary were the only children of Thomas Gainsborough. When this picture was painted their father had not attained to fame, but was still a comparatively obscure young artist, living at Ipswich, and patronized by Philip Thicknesse, the governor of Landguard Fort.

The story of Gainsborough's rise to fame is striking and romantic. The youngest of the nine children of a woolen crape-maker of Sudbury, Suffolk, he very early showed a remarkable gift for drawing and color, so, in 1741, at the age of fourteen, he was sent up to London to study. After two years he settled in Hatton Garden, and endeavored, with the confidence of youth, to sell portraits and landscapes at a cheap rate, but without success. Returning to Sudbury, when he was eighteen, he met, fell in love with, and married Margaret Burr, a beautiful girl of seventeen, who had a small income of her own. He must have been an attractive boy, judging from the early portrait painted by himself.

To Mrs. Gainsborough and to her devoted affection for her husband we owe the preservation of many sketches and drawings which he himself had cast away.

It was by Thicknesse's advice that Gainsborough left Ipswich in 1760 for Bath, the center of fashion, the gay and brilliant Bath of Fanny Burney, and Jane Austen. There he soon became a fashionable portrait painter, as well as a very popular member of society. Here also he could gratify his love of music. He entertained at his house musicians of all nations, and learned to play several instruments himself. In 1774 he moved to London, and there he reached the height of his fame and counted royalty among his sitters.

Philip Thicknesse, in his biography of Gainsborough, speaks slightingly of this picture of "The Painter's Daughters," as being "stiffly painted," and much prefers the little landscapes and drawings of this early period. But there is something very attractive about these sober little people, who chase a butterfly with probably as much abandon as the costume and customs of the age would allow. Their clothes are clearly replicas of their mother's. Mary's dress is of ivory satin over a greenish petticoat. Gainsborough painted his portraits on a ground of cinnamon brown, which is allowed here and there to show through to the surface, to give the warm reflections in the ivory satin. Margaret wears deep lemon satin, and she gathers her white muslin apron into a loop, to capture the butterfly. Her face is less solemn than her sister's. We can notice this also in a delightful unfinished study in oils of the two sisters at a little later age, which hangs in the same room of the National Gallery. Here there is a faint gleam of roguishness in Margaret's face. She stands behind Mary with her right arm hanging over Mary's shoulder, and her cheek laid against her forehead, in a very natural and spontaneous action. Only the faces are fully painted. The rest is lightly sketched in on the cinnamon ground. A grown-up portrait of Mary, head and shoulders only, seen in profile, hangs in the same room, and shows the same pensive expression as in the childish ones.

Gainsborough's character and temperament are expressed in all his work. His lovable disposition, generous and spontaneous, appear in the spontaneity and unlabored vitality of the painting. It was rapid work, even to slightness, yet no lack of thoroughness can be laid to his charge. He knew exactly how to obtain what he wanted by the simplest possible means. There is never a hint of coarseness in his painting, even as there was none in his nature, and we see him best as a music lover, in the poetic feeling and the rhythmic quality of the work done specially to please himself.

Hours in the Old Sail-Loft

Among the pleasant haunts that we frequented with Dr. Ben was the sail-loft, at the head of Commercial Wharf, for Ben and the old sail-maker were good friends. . . .

The old sailmaker, Schieffelin, had drifted down here when a boy, and falling under the spell of Nantucket, had never been able to get away. He had blond ringlets that reached his shoulders, and lovely blue eyes, a sunny sea-blue, clear and kindly and wise. And his voice was like his eyes, kindly and wise.

The floor of the loft was as smooth as if it had been rubbed down and polished by hand. The great brown shiny knots, chestnut brown, as large as a dinner plate, rounded up at least an inch in the middle, with the wearing away of the lighter fiber of the wood around them as the great sails of "Rooshy duck" were dragged about. This Russian duck was preferred to all other, for its proved resistance to the power of wind and wave. . . .

We loved to sit with Dr. Ben . . . and old Schieffelin, at the open door on the east side of the high loft reached by climbing the long narrow stairs on the north outside, and close to the great roller over which the bales of canvas hoisted from below were hauled into the loft, and watch the deepening glow of the afternoon sunshine, the light slowly reddening over the Shimmo shore toward the purpling east; while from the low west windows of the loft the rays climbed to the rafters and then slipped slowly down, leaving twilight shadows over us as we reluctantly left the great doorway.—MARY ELIZA STARBUCK, in "My House and I."

"Allt väl"

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

DE SOM hava rest på havet äro väl förtrogna med nattvaktens regelbundet återkommande rop: "Allt väl!" Stundom då fartyget vräkes och kastas hit och dit av höga och våldsamma sjöar, medför detta rop: "Allt väl" en lugnande försäkran, att trots motsatt vittnesbörd allt är väl med fartyget och att passagerarna ej behöva hysa någon fruktan.

Mannen på vakt vet, att fartygets säkerhet delvis beror på den vaksamhet, med vilken han urskiljer alla främmande företeelser eller ljud från det omgivande mörkret. Om han ser akteröver eller lyssnar till ovidkommande ting, kan han aldrig vara i stånd att varsko rorgängaren om en fara föröver. Han måste hålla blicken stadigt i den riktning, i vilken fartyget går, eljest kan han icke med visshet anmäla: "Allt väl".

På samma sätt måste en kristen alltid hava sin tanke vänd mot det andliga. Han måste med vaksamhet odla sådana egenskaper, som Paulus omnämner, nämligen "kärlek, glädje, frid, tålamod, mildhet, godhet, trofasthet, saktmod, återhållsamhet". Han har ingen tid att förslösa genom att med längtan se tillbaka på något till synes förlorat tillfälle; ej heller har han tid att med sorg och fåfäng klagan begråta gårdagens misstag. Men, såsom Paulus, förgäter han med glädje "det som är bakom" och sträcker sig "mot det som är framför . . . och jagar mot målet för att få den segerlön, som hålles framför oss genom Guds kallelse ovanifrån i Kristus Jesus".

I denna dag har envar tillfälle att i Christian Science lära, att trots fruktan, tvivel och lidande, som tränga sig på det så kallade dödliga medvetandet, allt är väl med Guds barn. Genom denna nya-gamla religion kunna alla lära, att Gud är oändlig Kärlek, det obegränsade gudomliga Sinne, från vilket goda tankar oavbrutet flöda ut för att välsigna Hans barn med hälsa, lycka och harmoni. Vi kunna också lära, att Sinnet med sitt fullkomliga uttryck är allt som verkligen existerar; att detta Sinne är gott och att därför alla tankar, som utgå från Sinnet och äro uttryck för det, äro goda och sanna. Då kunna vi känna den tröst, hälsa, lycka och styrka, som komma som en följd av vetskapen, att det finnes endast ett Sinne och att detta är gott.

I Andens eller det gudomliga Sinnets rike upprepas ständigt den försäkran, att allt är väl. Det är nödvändigt, att vi vända oss från den materiella förnimmelsens vittnesbörd till ett fast begrundande av andlig verklighet för att i ökat mått finna den harmoni, hälsa, renhet och frid, vars källa är Gud. "Sanning och Kärlek upplysa förståelsen; i dess 'ljus se vi ljus', och detta ljus återspeglas andligen av alla som vandra i ljuset och vända sig bort från en felaktig materiell förnimmelse", skriver Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, på sid. 510 i läroboken, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.*

Sanningens och Kärlekens harmoni är städse närvarande och den höres och får gensvar av den andliga förnimmelsen. Gud fordrar, att alla skola vara vaksamma och lyssna till Hans röst. Andlig uppfattning och förståelse urskilja Guds närvaro, som skingrar de materiella sinnenas mörker, ty "Ande, Gud, höres, när sinnena äro tysta", såsom Mrs. Eddy säger på sid. 89 i *Science and Health.*

För att vatka vårt tänkande behöva vi vakenhet, tålamod, påpasslighet och av bön genomträngd förståelse av Kärlekens allnärvaro. I sådant vaksamt förbidande på Gud finnes intet tillfälle till lättja; och den som väntar, att i Christian Science finna ett liv i sinnlig maklighet lär sig snart, att ett sådant liv ej kan finnas däri. Jesus sade: "Den som icke tager sitt kors på sig och efterföljer mig, han är mig icke värdig".

Ständig vaksamhet och oavlåtlig bön fordras för att skydda vår tanke mot det så kallade dödliga sinnets listiga suggestioner, vilka söka tillintetgöra hälsa, lycka och framgång. Denna uppgift är likväl icke mödosam, ej heller är den nedtryckande. Den är fylld av hopp och glädje, ty i den mån vi i vårt tänkande komma närmare Gud, upptäcka vi, att Gud alltid är närvarande hos oss.

Guds röst förklarar ständigt Hans allmakt och allnärvaro genom den milda försäkran: "Allt väl". Då vi igenkänna denna Kärlekens alltid närvarande röst, till och med mitt i villfarelsens skenbara stormar, kunna vi på grundvalen av andlig förståelse bevisa, att verkligen allt är väl. Detta intelligenta, medvetna erkännande av Sinnets styrelse i alla våra angelägenheter ersätter den materiella förnimmelsens disharmoni och fruktan med den lugna förnimmelsen av förtröstan och säkerhet.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur utgiven i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Pinnacle

High into the sky it pierces. The first sight from within the room in the morning is this shadowy pinnacle, taking its way slenderly up into the heavens. At twilight it can be seen with scarves of pale pink and yellow behind it. Going nearer, windows of innumerable buildings are to be seen. The deep canyon of First Avenue, straight and steep, points off into the distance. And at night innumerable square diamonds of windows glitter row on row in the new architecture that has risen all about.

There are fingers of searchlight, long and slender, searching the sky, and the stars make the night lovely. And lighted towers, with running illumination jut into the sky. But the sky line is new and strange and square, with square buildings—squat for all their tallness,—in receding planes of architecture, pile on pile stretching off in a solid mass into the city's heart. Even the elevated lines run through two near-by streets in diamond illumination.

But morning and night, the one lone pinnacle tops them all, and points slenderly into the sky.

"All's well"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOSE who have traveled on the sea are familiar with the periodic call of the night watch of the ship, "All's well!" At times, when the ship is tumbled and tossed by rough and stormy seas, this cry, "All's well," conveys a quieting assurance that, despite contrary evidence, all is well with the ship, and that the passengers need entertain no fear.

The man on watch knows that the safety of the ship is contributed to by the vigilance with which he recognizes any extraneous sight or sound from out the enveloping darkness. Looking backward, or listening to trivialities, he could never be in a position to warn the helmsman of danger ahead. He must keep his eyes trained in the direction in which the ship is traveling, or he cannot with assurance declare, "All's well!"

Even so, the Christian must ever have his thought turned Spiritward. He must be vigilant in cultivating such qualities as those mentioned by Paul, namely, "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." He has no time to waste in looking back with longing on some supposedly lost opportunity; nor has he time to bemoan with sorrow and vain regret the mistakes of yesterday. But with Paul he gladly forgets "those things which are behind," reaches forth "unto those things which are before," and steadily presses "toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Today, in Christian Science, everyone has the opportunity to learn that, despite the fears, doubts, and sufferings which throng the so-called mortal consciousness, all is well with God's children. Through this new-old religion all may learn that God is infinite Love, the unlimited divine Mind from which good thoughts are continuously pouring forth to bless His children with health, happiness, and harmony. We may learn, too, that Mind with its perfect expression is all that really exists; that this Mind is good, and, therefore, that all thoughts proceeding from Mind, and expressing it, are good and true. Then can we know the comfort, the health, the happiness, the strength, which result from the knowledge that there is only one Mind, and this one good.

In the realm of Spirit, or divine Mind, the assurance that all is well is perpetual. One needs to turn from the testimony of material sense to the steadfast contemplation of spiritual reality, in order to find in increasing measure the harmony, health, purity, and peace of which God is the author. "Truth and Love enlighten the understanding, in whose 'light shall we see light;' and this illumination is reflected spiritually by all who walk in the light and turn away from a false material sense," writes the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 510 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The harmony of Truth and Love is forever present, and it is heard and responded to by spiritual sense. God requires that all shall be vigilant in listening for His voice. Spiritual perception and understanding discern God's presence, which dispels the gloom of the material senses; for "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 89 of Science and Health.

Watching one's thinking requires alertness, patience, vigilance, and the prayerful realization of Love's ever-presence. In such watchful waiting on God there is no opportunity for idleness; and one who expects to find in Christian Science a life of sensuous ease soon learns that such cannot be found therein. Jesus said, "He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me."

Constant watchfulness and unceasing prayer are requisite to guard one's thought against the subtle suggestions of so-called mortal mind, which would seek to destroy health, happiness, and success. This task, however, is not laborious; neither is it depressing. It is buoyant and joyous; for as one draws nearer to God in his thinking, one discovers that God is ever present with him.

The voice of God is forever declaring His omnipotence and omnipresence, through the tender, loving assurance that "all's well." Recognizing this ever present voice of Love, even amidst the seeming storms of error, one can prove, from the basis of spiritual understanding, that indeed all is well. This intelligent, conscious acknowledgment of the government of Mind in all one's affairs replaces the discords and fears of material sense with the quiet sense of confidence and safety.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Friendship

I keep my friendship with all things
That creep, or fly on agile wings:
The beetle jeweling the grass,
The smallest bird that sings.

The grasshopper upon the oat,
The cricket with his dusky coat,
That evening eremite, the owl,
In coppices remote.

The burrowing mole in its sleek dress,
The ant that knows not idleness,
The swiftly tilting dragonfly,
Enlarge my happiness.

Why should this be? I answer—they
Nor doubts nor jealousies display;
They quibble not, they question not,
But go their way.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Before the Party

The elm-tree avenue was all overgrown, the great gate was never unlocked, and the old house had been shut up for several years. Yet voices were heard about the place, the lilacs nodded over the high wall as if they said, "We could tell fine secrets if we chose," and the mullein outside the gate made haste to reach the keyhole, that it might peep in and see what was going on.

If it had suddenly grown up like a magic beanstalk, and looked in on a certain June day, it would have seen a droll but pleasant sight, for somebody evidently was going to have a party.

From the gate to the porch went a wide walk, paved with smooth slabs of dark stone, and bordered with the tall bushes which met overhead, making a green roof. All sorts of neglected flowers and wild weeds grew between their stems, covering the walls of this summer parlor with the prettiest tapestry. A board, propped on two blocks of wood, stood in the middle of the walk, covered with a little plaid shawl much the worse for wear, and on it a miniature tea-service was set forth with great elegance. To be sure, the pot had lost its spout, the cream-jug its handle, the sugar-bowl its cover, and the cups and plates were all more or less cracked or nicked; but polite persons would not take notice of these trifling deficiencies, and none but polite persons were invited to this party.

On either side of the porch was a seat, and here a somewhat remarkable sight would have been revealed to any inquisitive eye peering through the aforesaid keyhole. Upon the left-hand seat lay seven dolls, upon the right-hand seat lay six. . . . If the wind had lifted the coverings laid over them, it would have disclosed the fact that all were in full dress, and merely reposing before the feast should begin

There was another interesting feature of the scene which would have puzzled any but those well acquainted with the manners and customs of dolls. A fourteenth rag baby, with a china head, hung by her neck from the rusty knocker in the middle of the door. A sprig of white and one of purple lilac nodded over her, a dress of yellow calico, richly trimmed with red flannel scallops, shrouded her slender form, a garland of small flowers crowned her glossy curls, and a pair of blue boots touched toes in the friendliest, if not the most graceful, manner. . . . She was blonde Belinda set, or rather hung, aloft, in the place of honor, for this was her seventh birthday, and a superb ball was about to celebrate the great event. —From "Under the Lilacs," by LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Learns to Ride

ONCE upon a time, when Milly-Molly-Mandy had gone down to the village to get some things for Mother at the grocer's shop, she saw Miss Muggins's little niece Jilly wheeling a bicycle out of their side door. It was a young bicycle—not a grown up one, and it was very new, and very shiny, and very black-and-silvery.

"Hullo!" said Miss Milly-Molly-Mandy, looking at it interestedly, "Is that your bicycle?"

"Hullo!" said Miss Muggins's Jilly, trying to look as if nothing unusual were happening. "Yes. My uncle gave it to me."

"Can you ride it?" asked Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Muggins's Jilly, "I ride it up and down the road. I'm just going to do it now. Good by." And she got up on it and rode off (rather wabbily, but still she did it) toward the cross-roads.

Milly-Molly-Mandy went into the grocer's shop with her basket, wishing she could have a ride, but as of course it was such a beautiful new bicycle she hadn't liked to ask.

When she came out again Miss Muggins's Jilly passed her, riding back; and she got off when she came to the letter box at the corner to turn round, because she couldn't ride round without toppling over yet. Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't help saying to her longingly, "I do wish I could have a little ride on it."

But Miss Muggins's Jilly said, "I don't expect you could, if you've never learnt—you'd fall off. And my Aunty says I've got to be very careful with it, because it's new. I'm going to ride back to the cross-roads now. Good-by." And Miss Muggins's Jilly rode off again, and Milly-Molly-Mandy walked on homeward.

As she passed the duck pond she saw Billy Blunt hanging over the rail to see if he could see a tiddler.

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hullo, Billy? What do you think? Jilly's got a new bicycle!"

And Billy Blunt said, "I know. I've seen it."

"I wish we had bicycles, don't you?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"I have got one," said Billy Blunt, surprisingly.

"You haven't!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"I've got two, if I wanted 'em," said Billy Blunt.

"Where are they?" asked Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"In our shed," said Billy Blunt.

Little-Friend-Susan

"I don't believe it!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "You're only funning. Because you'd ride them if you had them—only you wouldn't have two, anyhow!"

"But Billy Blunt only grinned; and Milly-Molly-Mandy walked on homeward.

As she passed the Moggs's cottage she saw little-friend-Susan the other side of the wall, playing with her baby sister. And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hello, Susan? What do you think? Jilly's got a new bicycle!"

"Oh!" said little-friend-Susan, "I wish we'd got bicycles."

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "I wish we could ride, anyhow—then p'raps Jilly would let us have a tiny little ride on hers." And then Milly-Molly-Mandy walked on home to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof and gave Mother her basket of groceries.

A few days later, coming home from school in the afternoon (Miss Muggins's Jilly had just gone in at Miss Muggins's side door, which they passed first), Billy Blunt stopped as he was going in at the little white gate by the corn shop, and said to Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan: "Want to see something?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan of course said "Yes!" at once.

And Billy Blunt said, "Come on and see!" So Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan went with him through the little white gate into the Blunt's garden.

"What is it?" asked Milly-Molly-Mandy. But Billy Blunt only led the way to the old shed at the farther end. "Oh, I know!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, with a sudden guess, "It's your old bicycles—but I don't believe it!"

Billy Blunt solemnly undid the rickety door of the shed and pulled it open. "There you are, Miss!" he said, grinning triumphantly. "Now you can just unsay what you said."

And there in the dusty, mouldy-smelling shed, among a lot of boxes and bottles and paint-tins and other lumber, stood two old bicycles leaning against the wall. They were covered all over with rust and cobwebs, and their tires were falling off in rags.

Billy Blunt's Surprise

"Oh-h-h!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan, together, pushing in closer to look.

"They aren't any good," said little-friend-Susan, disappointedly.

"Oh, wait! They might be! Can't we make them be?" cried Milly-Molly-Mandy, excitedly.

Billy Blunt wheeled one of the bicycles out—only it wouldn't wheel, because the wheels were all rusted up. Milly-Molly-Mandy pulled the other one out; it was a lady's bike and just a bit smaller (and it did make her hands dirty!).

"Oh, Billy!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "If we could only make the wheels go round, you could learn on that one and we could learn on this one. What fun!"

And little-friend-Susan said, "Oh, we never could, but let's try!" and she pulled a whole mass of cobwebs off the spokes, and jumped as a big black spider ran away.

Billy Blunt put his cap and school satchel down on the grass, and started poking and scraping with a bit of stick to loosen the rust. And then the others started working the wheels backwards and forwards to make them turn; and they pulled off the ragged tires in strips; and rubbed at the rust with bunches of grass; and they DID get dirty, all red rusty dirt! (But they enjoyed it!"

They forgot all about tea till Mrs. Blunt called Billy Blunt in, then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan ran off to their homes, promising to come back directly after. Milly-Molly-Mandy ate her tea as quickly as she could, talking about bicycles all the time; and Mother made her take an old overall to put on, and gave her a bundle of rags with which to rub the rust and dust off. And then she ran down the road to little-friend-Susan's, and the two of them ran along together back to the Blunts' garden.

Hard at Work

Billy Blunt was already hard at work again, with an old kitchen knife and an oil can, and he had got one wheel to go round quite nicely. They were pleased!

Then the three had a real set-to, scraping and rubbing and oiling (and chattering, until it got quite dusk, and Mrs. Blunt came out and said they must all run along home to bed now.

The next day, after school, they wheeled the two bikes (making such a rattle!) out onto the waste ground at the back of Mr. Blunt's cornshop, where the grass was nice and soft for falling on (or at any rate softer than the road)! And there they started to practice cycling—Billy Blunt on the gentleman bicycle, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan, taking turns riding and holding each other up, on the lady-bicycle. (Mr. Blunt had hammered the saddles down for them as low as they would go.)

It was fun!

And what a rattling, scraping, creaking noise they did make, to be sure, over the grass!—And how they did keep on toppling over sideways, and calling to each other to hold them up, and falling with a crash among the buttercups!—And how they did scratch and scrape and bump themselves!—And HOW they did enjoy it all!

By the end of the evening Billy Blunt could ride half as far as the tree before he fell off, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan could do nearly as well (but of course they had to take turns, which made them a bit slower).

A Promise

Milly-Molly-Mandy could hardly wait for the night to go, she was so keen to get back to her riding!

It was Saturday, next day, so they were able to spend nearly all the day in the field, rattling and bumping round over the tufty grass and the molehills. And presently they started riding up and down the path by the forge, where it was easier going, only harder if you fell off (but they didn't fall off so much now).

Mr. Rudge, the Blacksmith, laughed at them, as they rattled past the open door of the forge where he was clanging away with his big hammer; but they didn't mind. Billy Blunt even managed to wave to him once without falling off!

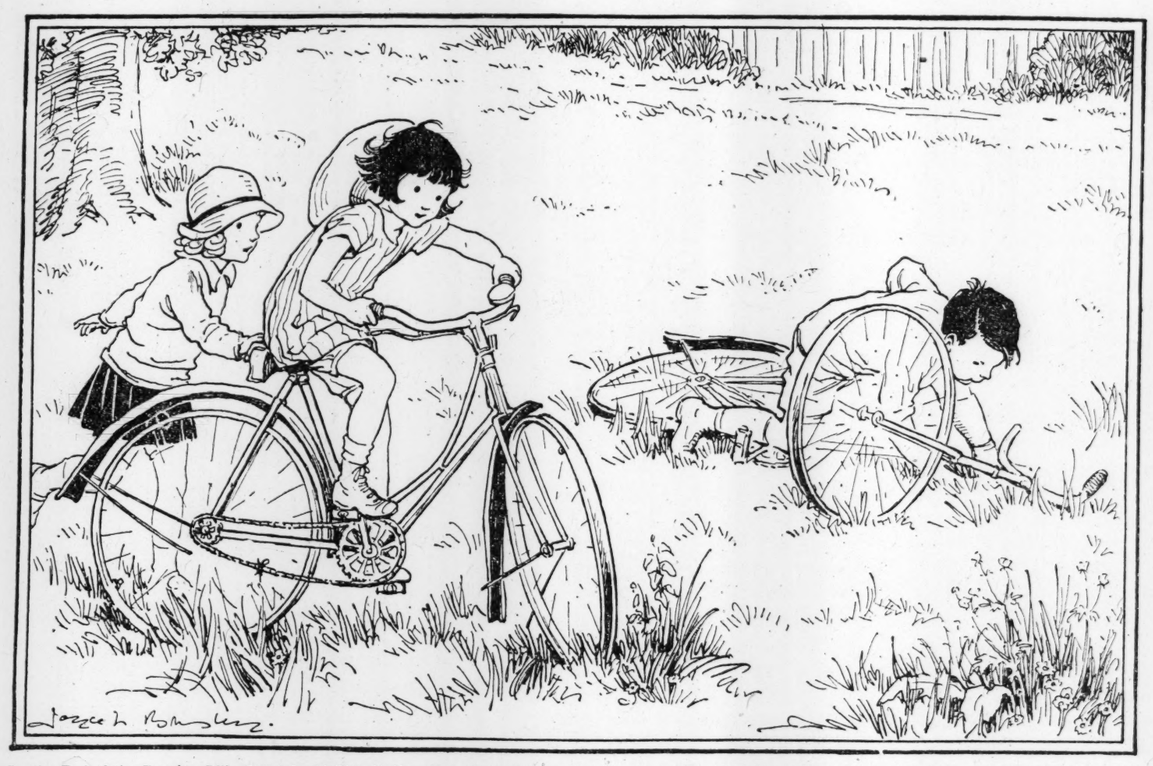
Miss Muggins's Jilly came and watched them for a while. And presently she said, "You are riding nicely! I'll let you have a ride on my bicycle soon, Milly-Molly-Mandy."

Milly-Molly-Mandy thanked her very much, and thought it would be nice to know how it felt to be on a real bicycle. But all the same, she couldn't help thinking that no bicycle in the whole world could be half as thrilling to ride on as these rusty, rattling, creaking old bikes of Billy Blunt!

Have You Read?

Singing Time, by Mrs. Sates N. Coleman and A. G. Thorn, decorated by Ruth Hambidge. (John Day Co., N. Y. $2.50).

Everyone will enjoy "Singing Time," for it is a collection of 40 songs, suitable for kindergarten, nursery, school and home. The songs are the result of the authors' actual experience with children, and are simple and pretty. There are illustrations on every page to make the book more enjoyable. "Singing Time" is a very entertaining and worth-while book for the littlest ones.



By the End of the Evening Billy Blunt Could Ride Half as Far as the Tree Before He Fell Off, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan Could Do Nearly as Well.

Starbright and Checkers Have a Strange Visitor

Part I

CHECKERS took the receiver off the hook with a merry chuckle. It was not often that he had a chance to answer the telephone. Today, however, the family were all out and Etta, the maid, had gone to the corner store for some chocolate bars, her favorite candy. So there was no one to say, "Never mind, Checkers, I'll answer it."

"Ahoy!" sang a great bear voice at the other end of the line in response to Checkers' "Hello."

The great bear voice sent little thrills of joy into Checkers' heart. His round red-cheeked face was instantly alight with smiles.

"Captain Bedford!" he shouted. "When did your ship get in? Aren't you coming out to see us? I'm all alone but Mother and Dad will be home in 'bout an hour, and—"

"Why, yes," said the big voice, "now that you mention it, I did think of coming out to see you. Trouble is I have a friend aboard who wants to come along, too. Do you think he will be welcome?"

"How funny," thought Checkers. Everyone loved the Captain and he had brought many friends to the House-on-The-Hill, sometimes strange, delightful persons from the four corners of the map. They had always been made to feel at home by Mother and Dad. Even Etta liked the Captain although she had to cook a bigger dinner when the hearty old sailor came.

"Bring him along, of course," answered Checkers. Then remembering how Dad answered such questions, he added, "Your friends are our friends, you know."

The great bear voice laughed. "All's well, Checkers," said the Captain, who called his little pal Checkers, instead of William, his proper name. "Could you put up my friend in the bunk house indefinitely?"

Now Checkers had been taught to be polite, no matter how queer people seemed, so, although he was more than puzzled at the Captain's strange request, he answered, "Certainly, I am sure Mother can arrange it."

Another great roar from the Captain. "You're of real sailor caliber," he told Checkers. "I'll bring the surprise out this evening early. Can you have the Lady Starbright there, too?"

"Yes," gasped Checkers, and was about to ask what the surprise might be when the Captain called "Good-by" and left the telephone.

Checkers then did three things. He called up his Cousin Elizabeth—the Captain's Lady Starbright—and told her about the mystery; looked up the word "caliber" in the big dictionary, because he knew that the captain would ask him its meaning later, and then related his recent talk with the Captain to Etta, who was always sympathetic, and who had returned.

Between bites of the chocolate bars, the two discussed the matter.

Checkers Is Puzzled

"What room would the Captain's friend have?" Checkers wondered. "He could have mine for a visit—but to live in—that's different. Where could I put my books and the picture of Lincoln Dad gave me last birthday, and the shells the Captain brought me from his last voyage? Of course I could not give up my room."

"There's the store room," suggested Etta, "but your Mother needs that for trunks. Does the Captain's friend speak English?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," sighed Checkers, who had already pictured the friend in every costume, from that of an Eskimo dressed in furs to that of a South Sea islander wearing scarcely any clothes at all. It was all most interesting and yet a little exasperating, too.

Lady Starbright came over to the House-on-The-Hill almost at once. She had been wishing for something to happen, she told Checkers, when he called her to tell her about the mysterious friend the Captain was to bring.

Her eyes were brighter than stars sometimes are, and when she had taken off her hat she demanded of Checkers: "Tell me all about it over again, please."

Now Checkers had thought about the Captain's surprise until he was more confused than he had been at first. Still he repeated every scrap of the conversation over the telephone to Starbright.

Two years older than the jolly Checkers, who had been nicknamed so, the Captain said, because his face was so round, Starbright sometimes put on airs. "I suppose all cousins do," Checkers decided, but he liked her just the same.

"I think this stranger is just a man from England or France who is lonely and does not know anyone," said she with an air of having decided the matter. "Nothing to get so excited about, I'm sure."

An Unanswerable Argument

"Would a man from England or France want to stay here all the time? Would he want to live with us—bunk here, as the Captain says? No, Miss Starbright, he would not and you know it."

This was unanswerable. Starbright was silent.

Just then Mother and Dad came in and had to hear the whole story before they were allowed to take off their wraps. But even these grown-ups could not solve the riddle. Dad was so interested that he made one of his funny rhymes about the Captain's mysterious friend:

"Checkers received a surprise
That made him double-open his eyes;
It may be a whale
(Does it curl up its tail
And look most uncommonly wise?)"

"I believe you know who the stranger is," Checkers said when the rhyme was finished and the children had repeated it. But Dad said he knew nothing about it.

"It's as strange to me as it is to you, son," he laughed. "What do you say, Mother?"

"I'm a little bit worried," replied Mother. "I have but one guest room and your grandma likes to come often to visit. It seems strange to me that the Captain would expect to bring anyone here to stay all the time."

"Don't worry, dear," comforted the Lady Starbright, putting her arm about her aunt's shoulders. "I am sure the Captain would not do anything unkind or make you any trouble. You see I am going to marry the Captain, so I know him very well indeed."

Checkers laughed at her, but her aunt stroked her hair and said of course the Captain could never do the wrong thing.

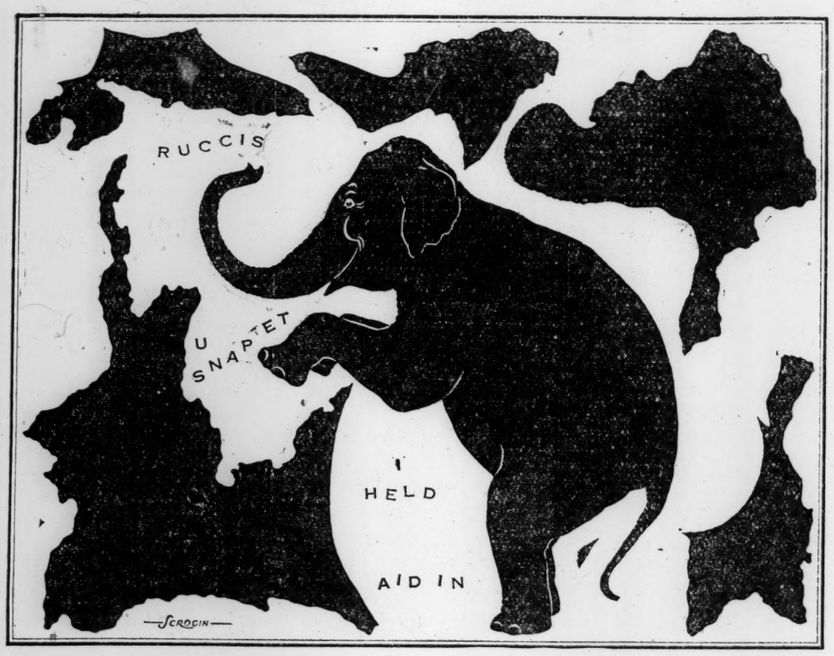
A little later, "Ling-a-ling-ling" the door bell pealed through the house and the children rushed to greet the Captain and his mysterious friend. But he was alone.

"Fair weather," he shouted (or rather when the Captain spoke in ordinary tones it sounded as if he shouted). He shook hands with Mother telling her she was "more bonny every voyage"; gave Dad's hand a vigorous clasp, greeted Checkers, and then gallantly kissed, as usual, Lady Starbright's hand. Then he turned and brought into the reception hall a huge box. This he opened cautiously and stepped back. No one stirred.

And then almost before the children realized it, a funny brown monkey sprang out and perched on the Captain's shoulder.

[To Be Continued]

Elephant Puzzle



Here we have a good-natured old elephant, rearing up to greet you. This is a lady elephant, too, because she comes from a country where only the male elephants have tusks. Remember, there are two distinct species of elephants. Our elephant has a long head and small ears, while the elephants of the other species (who live in another country) have much shorter heads and enormous ears, and both male and female have tusks.

Have you ever stopped to think why an elephant is so peculiarly built? His trunk, for instance, is just an extension of his nose and upper lip. It has to be long, because the elephant's neck is so short that he could not otherwise reach the ground to eat, nor could he get water to drink. His neck must be short and thick, because his head is so heavy. His legs are very large and strong, to support the enormous body.

Elephants may be trained to perform much useful labor, such as piling logs, pushing or pulling heavy loads, etc. They have remarkable memories, and seldom forget a kind or unkind act. We are all familiar with the natural color of elephants, but rare instances have been known of white, or "albino" elephants.

But, getting back to our lady elephant in the puzzle above. Perhaps you're curious to know where she comes from. Well, she's surrounded by parts of her native land, and if you'll cut them out carefully and fit them together properly, you'll have a silhouette map of her native country, of which she's a part. And those curious "scrambled" words? If you'll rearrange the letters properly, they'll spell the place where we most often see elephants, something elephants like to eat, the capital city of our elephant's native country, and the country itself. So there you have all the parts and clues to the elephant puzzle. What can you do with them?

Fall Fashions in Schoolbook Covers

IT WILL soon be time now to be thinking of new clothes for school and Mother is probably looking up patterns and bringing home pretty samples for you to see.

Why don't you make some new covers for your schoolbooks before the first day gets here? You have no idea how attractive these covers may be, or how much more interesting the old history or grammar will seem in their new fall clothes.

To make these covers, first cut out a pattern in paper. Lay the book to be covered open on the table, so that both covers are flat and cut a piece of paper two inches larger than the outline of the book. You can mark around the open book with a pencil and then draw lines parallel to these lines, two inches from them. In the center of each long side cut a wedge-shaped piece that will fold down into the narrow back binding of the book. Use this for your pattern.

Washable Covers

Oilcloth is a splendid fabric to use for the covers for it wears well, can be washed off with a damp cloth, and may be bought in such lovely colors. The five and ten-cent stores carry a big assortment and you can get enough for two or three books for 10 cents.

Let us suppose you have chosen a lovely primrose yellow for your dictionary. And while you are about it you might get some black or dark green oilcloth for your brother's. Cut the oilcloth out by means of the paper pattern. Fold in the two-inch margin all the way round (after you have slipped the wedge-shaped piece down into the back) and then cut a square out of each corner so they will miter together nicely. Ask your mother or big sister to stitch these corners together for you on the sewing machine and your cover is now ready to decorate.

A pretty colored picture cut from a magazine is very attractive if pasted on carefully. And if it is given a coat of thin shellac it will wear beautifully. If you know how to use stencils you might cut out a stencil and paste colored paper under it. Or you could paint the decorations on it yourself.

A School Ensemble

The new glazed chintz can also be used in the same way as the oilcloth. And gingham may be starched and made into attractive covers, especially if the little checked pattern is chosen and your initials cross-stitched on it in contrasting colors.

And if you want to be particularly stylish with your books' new fall outfits, you might make an ensemble—the cover, a pencil case and a bookmark, all matching. The pencil case is just a long narrow strip, folded once to make the pocket and again to make the flap. It should be bound across one narrow end first with bias tape, then the pocket basted along the sides, and finally the whole thing (including the flap) bound with the same tape and perhaps decorated to match the cover. For the bookmark cut a narrow strip of oilcloth and decorate it.

Doesn't this make you want to get to work on one set at least before school opens?

The Quarrel

There was trouble today in the little doll house
Down under the old oak tree,
For the little white doll and the little black doll
So often disagree.

The little white doll got out of bed
As cross as a little bear:
She was cross when she dressed and cross when she ate
And cross when they combed her hair.

The black doll watched with a knowing air,
And a most superior grin
That reached all the way from her kinky black hair
Down to her black dimpled chin.

"Don't grin at me!" the white doll cried,
"And your black face is a fright";
"You've no manners at all," the black doll said,
"And I'd rather be black than white."

"Do stop!" cried the dolls' little mother, aghast,
"Children are such a worry!
You're naughty and I'll punish you both
'Less you 'pologize in a hurry."

Up spoke the black doll, "I'm sorry I'm black,
And I'm sorry you're white," said she;
"I'm sorry, too," said the little white doll,
"Des as sorry as I tan be."

"An' 'tisn't our fault 'at we're black an' we're white,
'Cause we're des' like the dollmen make us";
"'Course the dollmen are 'sponsible," the black doll said,
And that was the end of the fracas.

MARY E. PITTMAN.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

Loving greetings across land and sea to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor and especially to those who may have read in the Mail Bag of July 2, 1928, "A letter from Snubs to all his friends" telling about a "children's Snubs party in one of the loveliest suburbs near Hamburg," and the delightful time they had there.

And now you are to hear about another party quite different from the first. The children were invited this time because of a surprise which arrived from some loving children from New Zealand, a country far, far away across the ocean, from a place called Christchurch.

We have heard nowadays of many messages of good will and friendship being exchanged between nations and children, great and small, which sound very nice and sweet. But the sweetest of all—as far as we know—came from Christchurch to Hamburg, Germany. It was announced by a dear Monitor friend, who sent a letter containing five letters from children in Christchurch, New Zealand, telling all about a delightful Monitor evening they had spent and a magic lantern picture shop; among the pictures were some of the Hamburg children's Snubs party, which had been sent to them—just by whom, that is to be a secret!

Those children in far away New Zealand must have had a lovely time all together, reading stories and articles from the Monitor, and then afterward being treated with ice cream and lollies! They must have enjoyed it all very much, for they all told about it in those five letters.

On Saturday, Aug. 9, 1930, a party of 12 children was taken out to that very same home near Hamburg and was most cordially received by the owners. After a frolic in the garden, they were invited to have some chocolate and cake. The table was beautifully decorated with yellow flowers and ribbons, all beaming in the sunshine, for which we were very glad, as it had been raining and storming all the week.

Then came the surprise from Christchurch for the children. The letters were read and distributed, and they were told that this was to be the beginning of a correspondence and exchange of friendship between them and their friends across the sea. But then came the biggest surprise, especially thought out for the smaller ones who did not receive any letters for correspondence. A big tin box had arrived, which was opened in the presence of all, and behold, the box was filled with home-made sweets in the form of Snubs and Waddles. Oh, they looked very funny! And so very much like their pictures in the Monitor, too!

All were very much amused, and they sent their thanks and loving thoughts through the Mail Bag to all their friends across the sea. It was an afternoon always to be remembered by all who were present. Then the children were taken in automobiles to the station laden with little gifts—all chattering and laughing and enjoying the memory of those pleasant hours spent together.

So the tendrils of love, good will and friendship are reaching over land and ocean through our international daily paper, The Christian Science Monitor.

B. R.,

Goldfield, Nevada

Dear Editor:

We enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages. We read the article "Any Old Bottles Today?" on the Interior Decoration and Antique Page. We thought it very interesting. A number of papers have published articles about the purple glass of California, but Nevada is never mentioned. Some of the most beautiful specimens of purple glass are found on the desert of Nevada. Our homes are on the desert.

Goldfield was once one of the richest gold camps of the world, with a population of 30,000, but it has decreased to about 500. It has a very large city dump and here are found beautifully colored bottles, jars, lamps and a few cut glass dishes. These vary in color from pale lavender to dark purple.

In Nevada there are many deserted mining camps. People go to these camps to search for glass and many whole rare specimens are found. Among some of the rarest specimens found was a lavender bottle, inlaid with gold letters.

Many gather pieces of the purple glass and have beads made of them, and almost everyone here has a collection of glass.

We are each eleven years old and in the eighth grade. We are sending you a specimen of Nevada's purple glass.—Wanda S. and Mary Ellen K.

[Thank you very much for the pretty little specimen, Wanda and Mary Ellen.—Ed.]

Melita, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

We live in the country five miles from town. I think it is much nicer living in the country, it makes me feel so free. We have just been getting the Monitor for a few days. We used to get it and then we stopped taking it for a while. My mother says it is like an old friend come back again.

I like the Children's and Young Folks' pages and I Record Only the Sunny Hours. I am 11 years old and would very much like to correspond with any girl in Japan.

Jean Louise M.

(Will you please send in your last name, Jean?—Ed.)

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Janet J. (7), Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.
Ann M. (7), Columbus, O.
Violet H. (10), St. Louis, Mo.—Especially from abroad.
Jane H. (10), Oakland, Calif.
Barbara K. (11), Neligh, Neb.
Charlotte H. (11), Delmar, N. Y.—Collecting stamps.

Boys

Stuart G. (6), Camberwell, Victoria, Australia.
Franklin M. (8), Los Angeles, Calif.

a reliable guide to schools

WHEN you are considering the choice of a school for your son or daughter consult the advertisements of schools published in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented institutions from every section of the United States, and from other countries, offering education in academic and vocational subjects.

When accepting advertisements from schools, the Monitor takes into account their character and standing, in order to make the school advertising columns a dependable guide. Each school welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers.

Look at the school advertisements in the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor. Send for catalogues offered by those that interest you. If you need further information, don't hesitate to write to us.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Basis for Improved Sentiment More Apparent—Australian Crop Outlook

While recent changes for the better in sentiment appeared to be based on almost imperceptible improvement in business statistics, it is becoming more evident that the cheerful attitude expressed by business men in the last few weeks has not been without foundation.

Not that the changes in industrial and trade activity are very well marked as yet. But here and there are appearing further manifestations of confidence. Among these is a slight upturn in steel mill operations, a continuance of good reports from the electrical industry and indications of an early quickening of fall retail business.

The impression that early opinions on the effect of the drought were overdrawn seems to be gaining.

Business volume for the week ended Aug. 23, measured by bank debits outside New York City, was 7 per cent greater than that reported for the previous week, according to the Department of Commerce. Wholesale prices receded slightly from the preceding week.

Bank clearings this week totaled $7,738,245,000, a decline of 35.7 per cent compared with the similar period last year. As compared with a week ago a decrease of 11 per cent is shown.

Carloadings in the latest reported week increased over the previous week, but were lower than for the like period of 1929.

Financing by bonds amounted to $72,552,000 this week, compared with $31,680,500 last week and $6,691,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

With cereal prices strengthened as a result of reduced crops in the northern hemisphere, and with favorable weather, the Argentine business outlook continues to improve. The import trade has not yet shown much response to these indications, however, and collections are slow. Banking credit is restricted, and earnings reports show declines. Political unrest in Latin-American countries is being closely watched.

The prospect of excellent crops is one of the brightest features of the Australian economic situation. Business conditions generally remain subnormal. Unemployment and reduced wages are curtailing the spending power of the public.

An adverse turn in Brazilian business has resulted from the sharp decline in that country's currency in foreign exchange markets. The textile and shoe-making industries are conspicuous among lines curtailing activity.

While trade and industry in Canada are considerably below last year's levels, there has been some improvement noted in the last week or two.

The Swedish economic situation continues relatively favorable, though some further decrease in industrial and trade activity is reported from that country.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market is in a three-day holiday, Saturday's short session having been omitted. Trading will be resumed Tuesday, following Labor Day. The week wound up with a good show of strength practically throughout the list. Thursday's trading also reflected increasing confidence. The report on brokers' loans this week showed a decline of $26,000,000 from the previous week.

August trading in the New York market resulted in the smallest turnover of shares in more than two years.

From an irregular start the London stock market moved into a period of advancing prices which extended throughout the rest of the week. Late dealings were characterized by a cheerful attitude on the part of traders, this being ascribed to easy money and a strengthening of foreign exchange markets.

On the Paris Bourse, early dealings resulted in lower prices, and the trend continued depressed for a few days. Before the end of the week, however, a move toward recovery was evident.

Prices on the Berlin Boerse likewise showed weakness until late in the week when irregularity developed, followed by a steadier tendency.

BURNS BROS. HEAD EXPECTS INCREASED EARNINGS FOR YEAR

NEW YORK—Before sailing for Europe, President Wertheim of Burns Brothers indicated 1930 earnings would show a substantial gain over 1929. "The present trend," he said, "fully justifies the prediction that net this year should run approximately $750,000 ahead of 1929."

Burns Brothers reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net of $1,096,423 after charges and federal taxes equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to $8.46 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of Class A common and 46 cents on 100,000 shares of Class B common.

"Up to recent weeks," said Mr. Wertheim, "the consuming public has been unusually backward in filling winter coal requirements, but the peak load rush, brought about by the sudden change in weather early in August, is under way, and with all the facilities of Burns Brothers available, the increasing demand promises to reach a record pace.

"Burns Brothers is reaping considerable benefits from expansion of its business the last year, and it now is a well-rounded-out company. We will continue to assimilate our various plants with the expectation of greater savings in cost of operation."

Mr. Wertheim said the company's oil distribution was increasing each month, and, although still a small unit in comparison to the coal end, its value offered possibilities.

AUGUST CASH DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends payable to stockholders of American corporations in August totaled $253,437,545, according to a compilation by Standard Statistics Co. Shareholders in public utility companies received $55,672,024, or more than one-fifth of the total.

LAKE ERIE COAL LOADINGS

CLEVELAND—Bituminous coal loaded into vessels at Lake Erie ports in the week ended Aug. 25 totaled 1,193,393, compared with 1,330,581 in the like week in 1929. For the season to Aug. 25 the total was 23,701,053, compared with 23,664,335.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months 2 1-16 per cent.

Stock Exchange Holidays

The New York Stock Exchange and other leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States are closed today for a three-day holiday over Labor Day. Business will be resumed Tuesday morning.

WARNER BROS. PROFIT FOR 39 WEEKS SHOWS A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN

NEW YORK—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., net earnings for 39 weeks ended May 31 were $11,765,265 after interest, depreciation, and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.27 a share on 2,673,927 average common shares outstanding during the period and $4.03 a share on 2,871,182 common shares outstanding at the close of the period after allowance for dividend requirements on 104,473 preferred shares.

This compares with net in the like period of the previous year of $10,759,705, or $8.56 a share on 1,185,826 common shares then outstanding. Including equity in earnings of affiliated companies during the period prior to the date of acquisition, amounting to $1,198,054, net profit for the like 1929 period was $11,957,760, or $9.58 a common share.

Net for 39 weeks ended May 31, 1930, does not include any equity in earnings of newly acquired affiliated companies during the period prior to the date of acquisition.

GOOD DEMAND FOR RUBBER IS REPORTED BY LONDON CONCERN

LONDON—Symington & Sinclair say some British and continental buying of rubber has taken place the last week and large purchases have been made here on American account. There has been a good demand for near-by rubber on c. i. f. terms for direct shipment to New York.

The firm understands American manufacturers are buying moderate quantities for delivery in the first half of next year, and New York dealers who have been taking this business have been hedging by buying near-by rubber on c. i. f. terms. If this information is correct, quantities held in store in New York will increase for the time being, but will relieve United Kingdom stocks to a similar extent.

PACIFIC COAST GASOLINE STOCKS SHOW DECLINE

SAN FRANCISCO—Gasoline stocks in Pacific Coast territory decreased 487,263 barrels during July and at the end of the month amounted to 14,491,269 barrels, Bureau of Mines reports.

Heavy crude and fuel oil stocks totaled 104,170,002 barrels, a decrease of 836,654 barrels during July, and stocks of refinable crude dropped 84,064 barrels to 30,387,730 barrels.

Gasoline production, exclusive of natural gas gasoline as blended, increased 200,162 barrels to 7,942,804 barrels, compared with June.

Fifty refineries, operating 63.2 per cent of capacity, ran 566,001 barrels of crude oil to stills daily during July, a decrease of 38,064 barrels a day from June.

Total shipments of all oils amounted to 7,962,831 barrels during July, a decrease of 890,865 barrels from June, due chiefly to a decrease in gasoline shipments of 872,951 barrels to 4,136,843 barrels.

SAYS RISE IN BOND PRICES FORECASTS ADVANCE IN STOCKS

NEW YORK—From the records of the last 40 years, there is every reason to believe that this summer's rise in bond prices will be paralleled by a rise in stock prices, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in today's Business Conditions Weekly. A rising bond market precedes normally a rising stock market; a declining bond market is followed in normal cycles by a drop in stock prices.

"Ordinarily as stocks advance there is some shifting of funds out of the stock market. The usual medium for their investment is the bond market. Unless an investor wishes to keep his money idle and earning only a nominal return, bonds offer a medium for profitable use of his funds with some risk, but a risk not comparable to that of the stock market," according to the Institute's Weekly.

"During the last stock market advance bonds were depressed a development sufficiently recent to have led possibly to some assumption that bonds and stocks move normally in opposite directions. As a matter of fact, the trend of bond prices during the last bull market in stocks was one of only two exceptions to the normal trend of prices for the two types of security. The other exception occurred in the post-war market."

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS INCOME

International Products Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net earnings of $427,626 after all charges including federal income tax, equivalent after preferred dividends to 55 cents a share on the 532,116 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net earnings in the first half of 1929 of $487,704.

President J. F. Tippett states that the net current assets were $4,328,724 on June 30 as compared with $4,409,543 on Dec. 31, 1929. He further states that the preferred stock outstanding as of June 30, 1930, is secured by net assets amounting to $303.90 a share. The book value of the common stock outstanding is $17.25 a share.

KREUGER & TOLL PAYMENT

Kreuger & Toll Company today paid into the German Treasury $46,500,000 as the first installment of the $125,000,000 loan in connection with an agreement whereby the Swedish Match Company and the International Match Corporation obtained a major participation in the match business of Germany for a period of 30 to 50 years, it was announced here. Bonds covering the loan are to be taken by the Kreuger interests at 93 per cent of par, and the International Match Corporation, American subsidiary of Swedish Match Company, will take $30,000,000 principal amount of the bonds as previously announced.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad reports for the seven months ended July 31 surplus of $928,653 after taxes and charges, equal to $3.07 a share on the 302,351 shares, compared with $1,419,682, or $4.69 a share, in the like period of 1929.

LOFT, INCORPORATED

Loft, Inc., has purchased controlling interest in Happiness Candy Stores, Inc. Happiness owns the entire outstanding common stock of The Mirror, which operates a chain of candy stores.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET SHOWS SOME WEAKNESS

Scattered September Liquidation—Heavy Wheat Feeding Prospects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Canadian developments caused a weak tendency in wheat this week, while there was also scattered September liquidation, the market dropping to new low marks on the crop for May and March, with December also selling close to the old low. Strength in corn caused a rally late in the period. No heavy deliveries are expected on September contracts, but the liquidation in the near month caused a widening of the discount under December.

Prospects for heavy feeding of wheat are increasing all the time as evidences that the corn crop will be even smaller than wasiindicated n August. Reports from many sections show feeding to be heavy already, especially in sections where corn is already a scarce commodity and high priced.

Current Corn Estimates

Late forecasts of September private estimates indicate the estimates will be dropped below the 2,000,000,000 bushel mark for corn. This means a tremendous loss which may have to be made up from wheat. With cash wheat already much below the price of corn the value of wheat as a feed grain is greatly enhanced.

It is unusual to have the most radical estimates of crop damage in any grain fully confirmed by the later reports. This, however, appears to be the case in corn this year. Usually allowance is made for the exaggeration that comes during the period of adverse conditions. This normally is corrected by favorable conditions later on. The rains this year apparently have failed to improve corn in the main. One estimate of 1,925,000,000 bushels was given to the trade privately, the regular reports not being due until Tuesday next.

Cash market for both wheat and corn have continued firm in this country, with lessened pressure of country selling. The spring wheat movement is not being as oppressive as expected, and winter wheat arrivals are moderate, causing no pressure on the market.

The Canadian movement is heavy and unusually early. Foreigners naturally are waiting for the effect of this movement. However, the general run of foreign news indicates a vastly different situation than was the case last year. The European crop may prove to be 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels less than last year, while the carryover was much smaller than a year ago.

Export Situation

Russian and Danubian competition is fairly heavy, but hardly offsets the extremely light Plate shipments which are about one-fifth as large as a year ago. The North American wheat promises to have the big call in the export trade for the next six months or until new crop from south of the equator reaches European quarters.

Altogether the world's position in grain holds many strikingly strong features as compared with a year ago, and the situation in this country alone is such that the big carryover of, wheat from the last crop, which appeared to be a millstone around the neck of the market, figuratively speaking, may yet prove to be of great advantage to the feeders of this country.

SHARP DROP IN I BOND ISSUES OF SOUTH AMERICA

Disquieting reports from Buenos Aires regarding the political situation in Argentina, with President Irigoyen under strong guard, following so soon upon the heels of the coup d'état in Peru, had a very unsettling effect on external obligations of practically all South American countries, resulting in some instances in precipitate declines.

The following table shows some of the weak spots which developed Friday among South American issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Issue	Maturity	Cur price	Dec. from Thurs-day	1930 High
Argentine 5s	1945	89⅞	1⅛	93
Argentine 5½s	1962	92⅝	2⅜	95¾
Argentine "A" 6s	1957	94¼	4¾	99⅞
Argentine Sept 6s	1960	95¾	3	99¾
Brazil 6½s, '26	1957	73½	2	88⅛
Brazil 6½s, '27	1957	*72	3	87⅞
Buenos Aires 6s	1961	*80	4	91
Chile Jan 6s	1961	89½	1	94
Chile Jan 6s ctfs	1963	89½	1⅜	91¾
Sao Paulo 7s	1940	*88½	1⅜	96⅛
Uruguay 6s	1964	*93	1	98¼

*Low for 1930.

LOWEST RATES FOR COMMERCIAL LOANS

NEW YORK—The monthly review of credit and business conditions of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows that the average rate charged by the principal New York City banks on commercial loans to customers declined to 4 per cent at the middle of August, the lowest rate in many years, and compares with 6 per cent in August, 1929.

Despite a fairly easy condition in the money market, the review said that there was an increased demand for funds from two sources—demand for currency and gold for export. Currency in circulation showed an increase of $40,000,000 in August over the low point reached in July. Ordinarily this early seasonal expansion in currency circulation marks the beginning of a seasonal increase which continues with only minor interruptions until the end of the year and which involves steadily increasing requirements for Federal Reserve credit.

CRANBERRY CROPS

The Massachusetts cranberry crop is expected to total 395,000 barrels, compared with 400,000 barrels harvested last year and an average crop of 378,000 for the five years 1924-1928. Barnstable County growers are expecting a slightly larger crop than was harvested a year ago while those of Plymouth County are expecting a somewhat lighter crop. On account of hot and dry weather during July and August berries have not reached their usual size. The present outlook for cranberries in the United States is for a crop totaling about 583,000 barrels, compared with 546,000 barrels harvested last year and the five-year average of 596,000.

BOHN DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

DETROIT—Directors of Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation meet for dividend action Sept. 3. In view of the decline in earnings and the slow recovery of the motor industry, there is a strong likelihood that the dividend due at this time will be passed. It is believed directors will decide to conserve its strong cash position, pending a clearer outlook on business conditions.

A Window in Wall Street

STOCK MARKET VAULES INCREASE

The market value of 50 representative stocks on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of the week ended Friday was $24,895,583,479, an increase of $974,670,014, or approximately 4.07 per cent, over the value of $23,920,913,465, at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by McClure, Jones & Co., New York, members of the exchange. This compares with $46,093,325,769, the value of the shares at the close of the corresponding week in 1929.

ADDRESSOGRAPH PROGRESS

Half-year earnings of Addressograph International Corporation, stock of which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, enjoy double distinction. They place the company among those showing improvement over the first six months of 1929. Record net income of $781,471 was equal to $1.50 a share on 520,000 common shares. In addition, the earnings covered in six months the annual $1.50 dividend. Net income compares with $757,237 or $1.46 a share in 1929. The second quarter showed a recession from 1929 with net income of $325,994 in contrast to $455,477. This was due largely to the concentration of expense of European expansion in the one period. For the year 1929, record net income of $1,644,929, or $3.16 a share, increased 86.7 per cent over the previous high peak of $880,720 in 1928. In this year the company agencies passed definitely out of the pioneering stage, with resultant increased profits per agency. The favorable reception of new products contributed to this sharp earnings increase. As with the majority of office equipment companies, the second half-year is normally the period of largest profits. Indications are that this year will prove no exception. In 1929, profits in the second half-year increased 17.3 per cent over the first six months. For the balance of 1930, net income must rise 5.3 per cent for the year to surpass 1929.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WAGES

An encouragling sign in the current business situation is the absence of any concerted movement on the part of "big business" to reduce wages, according to Fortune, business magazine. An article in that publication warns that any tendency in the direction of lower wages would foreshadow the protraction of trade recession. "If economists today were generally conceding the impossibility of maintaining salary levels, if the leaders of industry were preparing a national program of salvaging dividends by contracting pay rolls; if labor were looking forward not to a possible, or even a likely, but an inevitable reduction of its earning power, it might then be said that our entire post-war development has been a snare and an illusion," the magazine states.

STEEL SCRAP STRONGER

At this time of year the steel scrap market is watched closely for signs of autumn improvement. Encouragement is being derived at the moment from the performance of the current scrap market. Mill buying has resulted in upturns at several points, notably Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia, and the general tone has improved perceptibly in the last week.

DIVIDENDS

Segal Lock & Wardware Company declared the regular dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 2.

International Petroleum Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15.

Greif Bros. Cooperage Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents on the Class A common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

South Penn Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Brockway Motor declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

The Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Company has increased the dividend rate on both Class A and comomn stock to 40 cents quarterly, placing them on a $1.60 annual basis compared with $1.50 previously.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The stock market has given an excellent account of itself during the past week, helped along by slightly better business news of which the most important was an increase in activity by the steel industry. We expect trade news to show improvement from now on and the upward trend of stock prices to be continued.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We are of the opinion that such reactions which may develop during the next week should afford investors an opportunity to buy stocks at attractive levels.

Josephthal & Co., New York: From the investment standpoint, we would still advise careful selection of stocks until it becomes more apparent whether the up-turn in business is going to be of more than seasonal proportions.

Colwell & Co., Boston: While the extent of the advance would indicate the necessity of some correction, the trend of the market appears upward. We would purchase leading industrials on any set-back. Much investment buying has taken place, as the steady decline in brokers' loans in the face of an advancing marked would seem to indicate.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In the belief that the news will gradually grow better, we are favorably inclined to stocks. This does not mean that we look for a horizontal advance. There are several groups that do not at all appeal to us, but we do believe that selected issues will show gains over the next few months.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: An irregular upward tendency in good stocks may be anticipated for the immediate future.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Aug29	Aug28
50	Acme Steel	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
50	Allied Motor	10	10	10	..
60	Assoc T&T	67	66	67	67
100	As Tel Util	25	24¼	25	24¾
200	Butler Bros	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
650	Cen & SW Util	24	23⅝	24	23¾
3400	Chi Corp	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
200	Chi Corp pf	38½	38¼	38½	38½
300	Chi Inves	6½	6½	6½	..
50	Com Edison	291	290	291	298
250	Cont Chgo	15	14½	15	15
4000	El House Ut	45	42	44⅞	42
100	Gleaner C Har	28¼	28	28¼	28
150	Grt Lakes Air	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
600	Inland Util	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
4500	Insull Ut Inv	59	58½	59	60¼
100	Kellogg Switch	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	..
1500	Libby McNeil	15	14⅝	15	15
50	Lion Oil	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
50	Manh Dearborn	29	29	29	28⅞
1100	Mer & Mfr A	30½	20¼	20½	20½
20400	Mid Utilities	29¾	28½	29¾	28⅜
2800	Mo-Kan Pipe	20¼	19½	20¼	19½
50	Nat Ed Pwr A	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
50	Nat Sec Inv	14	14	14	..
200	No Am Car	36¼	36	36¼	36
50	N A Lt & Pwr	65	65	65	..
50	Q R S DeVry	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
50	Ross Gear	25	25	25	26
550	Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
150	Stand Dredge	16	15⅜	16	16¾
200	Steinite Radio	1	1	1	1¼
700	Swift & Co	30¾	30⅜	30¾	30½
300	Swift Int'l	35	34½	35	35
4500	U S Gypsum	46¼	44⅞	46	44
1550	U S Radio	23½	22⅛	23½	22½
250	Utah Radio	5½	5⅛	5½	..
600	Util & Ind	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
650	Ut & Ind pf	23½	23⅛	23ffl	23¼
100	Vortex Mfg	25	25	25	24⅜

Stock sales 140,800.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LOADINGS

NEW YORK—Cars loaded at stations and received from connections by New York Central Lines for the third week of August totaled 141,826, compared with 135,892 for the second week and 173,732 for the like week in 1929. Carloadings for the third week showed an increase of 5934 over the previous week, which, in turn, showed a slight increase over the first week. Loadings for the week ended Aug. 21 were the largest for any week since the week ended June 21.

AVIATION CREDIT CORP.

NEW YORK—Negotiations have been completed whereby Commercial Credit Company will offer to purchase all the outstanding stock of Aviation Credit Corporation, contingent upon acceptance by stockholders of at least 90 per cent of the stock of Aviation Credit Corporation. The price will be announced after an audit of Aviation Credit Corporation is completed Aug. 30. The price is expected to approximate $23 a share.

TRANSAMERICA NEGOTIATIONS

NEW YORK—Banca D'America E D'Italia, controlled by Transamerica Corporation, is negotiating for acquisition of Banco Italo-Britannica.

GOLD SUPPLY OF WORLD IS INADEQUATE

Economists See Present Total Insufficient in Relation to Business Volume

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

LONDON—Many economists believe that the present world-wide trade depression is due to the fact that the world's gold supply is now inadequate in relation to the volume of business which it is called upon to support. Much discussion goes on in banking circles concerning this topic, while there are indications that the increasing value of gold in relation to commodity prices may soon make profitable the operation of gold mining properties which have been shut down for many years.

After the great gold discoveries in California, Australia and South Africa, there was a great expansion of trade and prosperity all over the world. Since 1914 there has been a steady fall in world gold production, and there is every reason to believe that if a large new supply of gold were found, business recovery would be stimulated.

In many places throughout the world, especially in South Africa and Australia, there are enormous bodies of low-grade ore, which it does not pay to work under present political conditions.

Handicaps Shown

In South Africa the Government taxes the gold mining companies so heavily that only high-grade ore can be handled profitably, while in Australia labor legislation constitutes an almost insuperable handicap.

The local government and mining interests of West Australia are now urging the federal Government to grant a bonus of £1 on every ounce of gold produced in Australia. While economists as a rule frown on industrial subsidies it must be admitted that this suggestion is unusually attractive.

The subsidy would be spent in Australia, but with the exchange position as it is between Australia and the rest of the world the gold which would become available would have an added value which would seemingly make the proposal a profitable one.

The South African mines had, in effect, a similar subsidy during the period when Great Britain was off the gold standard, and when new South African gold was sold in London at extremely profitable rates.

At the same time considerable technical advances have been made in the refining of low-grade ore, so that mines which would have been unprofitable a few years ago, can now be worked satisfactorily.

To offset this advantage somewhat is the fact that many other mines, in which gold has been only a by-product, notably in the case of silver and copper mines, have been compelled to shut down because of the low prices at which those two lesser metals are now selling.

There can be no doubt that it would be greatly to the advantage of the world if more gold could be produced, and there is every reason for believing that at no distant date the supply will be increased.

Bankers' Opportunity

Meanwhile it is of the utmost importance that what gold there is should be used as expertly as possible and compelled to do a maximum amount of work. The new Bank for International Settlements will have more than justified its establishment if it helps in this respect.

An interesting suggestion has been made in this connection. Mr. Debernales, head of the West Australian gold delegation, has suggested that the £20,000,000 in gold now held in Australia as a reserve against the outstanding note issue should be sent to London and used to buy British Government bonds.

This would mean that a resource now sterile would earn at least £800,000 a year.

The idea is that the bonds would protect the note issue as well as the gold. Such a move would be of great advantage to the Bank of England in helping it to offset the loss of gold to France which has taken place in recent months. Its exact effect in Australia, however, is at present very obscure.

TRADERS IN FALL RIVER CLOTH AWAIT GOVERNMENT REPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fairly good business prevailed in the local cloth market the first part of this week, but the last few days have found trading at a standstill, with buyers and sellers awaiting the Government's cotton report. The business of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was centered principally on semifine goods, wide odds and 36-inch styles.

Some of the early week trading involved sateens, percales, pongees and marquisettes. Prices generally were unchanged from the preceding week.

Local millmen are watching with interest reported efforts in the South to dispense with night operation of plants and the enforcement of drastic curtailment. Textile officials here feel that curtailment in the South will benefit the industry generally, but particularly northern mills.

Fine goods mills here continue to operate on curtailed schedules. Plain goods mills that are operating at all are using but a small part of their machinery.

Current quotations on standard print cloths are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5¾c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4½c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16c.

AMERICAN WOOLEN DEFICIT REPORTED

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Woolen Company reported for the first half a deficit of $2,543,103, compared with a deficit of $2,499,159 in the first half last year.

The company's balance sheet as of June 30 showed current assets of $58,296,366, current liabilities of $2,138,501 and working capital of $56,157,865. As of June 30 last year current assets were $69,406,116, current liabilities $8,398,608 and working capital $61,007,509. Inventories June 30 this year were $26,774,288, compared with $40,411,147 June 30 last year.

$3,000,000 GOLD TO FRANCE

NEW YORK—Lazard Freres is shipping $3,000,000 gold to Paris on the S. S. Europa. This is the first shipment of gold to France since the week ended Aug. 13 and brings the total movement to Paris since the second week in July to $64,810,000.

BRADSTREET'S SEES SLIGHT INCREASE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly review says: The first stirrings of seasonal fall buying from wholesalers and jobbers noted in mid-August coincident with the numerous "market weeks" and other similar gatherings held at many cities are noticeably more visible this week at New York and Chicago.

Bradstreet's special census of New York City trade this week shows a gain over last week in the moving up from the quiet to the fair grade of additional lines not reported in last week's issue.

There has also been in addition to the ordinary buying an awakening of the usual seasonal buying preliminary in the opening of educational institutions in September, which may need normally cooler weather to swell to larger totals. The next trade expansion, while visible when compared with the quiet of July and every August, is as yet regarded as mainly seasonal, as is also the reported moderate expansion in sales of merchant iron and production of ingot steel.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@¾	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅜c	35⅜c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$936,000,000
Year ago today	92,000,000	1,552,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	127,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	170,000,000
Exchags for week	321,000,000	4,805,000,000
Bals for week	152,000,000	772,000,000
F R bank credit	28,750,858	..

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Budapest	5½
Boston	3	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berne	3½	Madrid	5½
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Sterling: Demand	$4.86 13-16	$4.86¾		$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅞	4.86 15-16		4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅞	.0393½		.0392
Belgium—belga	.1398	.1398		.139
Italy—lira	.05237⅛	.05237⅛		.0526
Germany—mark	.2388¼	.2388¼		.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¼	.1414¼		.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297		.0296
Denmark—krone	.2681½	.2681½		.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252		.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130		.193
Holland—florin	.4029½	.4029¼		.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755		.1749
Norway—krone	.2681	.2680		.168
Poland—zloty	.1123½	.1123½		.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460		1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00597⅛	.00597⅛		.193
Spain—peseta	.1065	.1056		.193
Sweden—krona	.2689⅝	.2689⅝		.268
Switz'land—franc	.1944½	.1944½		.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01773¼	.01773¼		193
Far East				
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3275		..
Shanghai—tael	.3825	3925		Z
India—rupee	.3610	.3610		.3550
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945		.4384
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½		.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½		.5678
South America				
Argentina—peso	.3562	.3536		.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0935	.0950		.1196
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220		1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675		.9737
Peru—pound	.3750	.3250		.40
Uruguay—peso	.8250	.8250		1.0342
North America				
Canada—dollar	1.00 5-64	1.00 5-64		1.00

*Par unsettled.

PERUVIAN BANK RATE

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The Reserve Bank of Peru announced it would reduce its rediscount rate from 8 per cent to 7 per cent, effective Sept. 1.

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PACKARD DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

DETROIT—"It is my opinion that our directors have no thought of passing the dividend due in December," said Hugh J. Ferry, treasurer of Packard Motor Car Co., commenting on rumors which have been current that the December dividend might not be paid. "Our cash position is currently around $18,000,000 and there is no reason for ap

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LANCASHIRE IS THE CHAMPION

Wins English County Cricket Title for the Tenth Time

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP
(Leading Teams)

	W	L	1st Inn's Led	Bhd	Awr	Pts.
Lancashire	10	0	8	5	5	155
Gloucestershire	14	4	2	6	1	144
Yorkshire	10	2	6	4	5	142
Nottinghamshire	8	1	10	5	3	141
Kent	12	6	5	4	0	133
Sussex	7	5	6	8	2	118
Surrey	3	4	13	5	3	116
Essex	6	5	7	6	3	113
Derbyshire	7	7	4	6	3	106

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lancashire has won the English county cricket championship as the result of its victory over Essex Aug. 29 at Blackpool, thereby achieving the remarkable record of having carried off the highest cricket honors for the tenth time (including three times jointly with other counties) since the championship was instituted in 1873, and for the fourth time in the last five seasons.

Though Lancashire has made certain its position at the head of the standing and has completed its program of county matches, 10 other teams have still one more match to play and a keen fight for second place is anticipated between Gloucestershire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire.

Lancashire can hardly be said to have finished the last county contest in a blaze of glory despite its victory, for "safety first" tactics were much in evidence in the match against Essex. A majority of the cricket fans, including many of Lancashire's supporters, are expressing the hope that the great north countryside will adopt "brighter cricket" next year, for, though the present methods are effective in gaining championship honors, they are not considered to be in the best interests of England's great national game and provide tame amusement for the spectators.

But though Lancashire's batting has not always been of the most enterprising nature, it must be admitted that the eleven has always given most effective and interesting bowling and fielding displays. After a first-innings total of 308 runs, to which Essex replied with 199, Lancashire was dismissed cheaply for 176 on its second appearance at the wicket, so that Essex appeared to have a chance of breaking the northerners' unbeaten record and keeping the destination of the championship an open issue for a little longer. But, despite a tremendously plucky innings by James Cutmore, who hit a brilliant 77 in an hour and a quarter, Essex was dismissed for 111, E. A. MacDonald capturing four wickets for 26 runs.

Other high lights in the series of matches most recently concluded were a win for Middlesex which took them from the bottom of the standing and saved them the ignominy of winning the "wooden spoon" which now goes to Northamptonshire; a fine innings of 205, not out, by D. G. Bradman, Australia's young wonder batsman, and yet another century by that veteran J. B. Hobbs.

Middlesex was chiefly indebted to the young Oxford University "googly" bowler I. A. R. Peebles, who proved such a great "find" for England against Australia this summer, for their victory over Warwickshire on Lord's Ground. Middlesex batted first, totaling 226, of which G. C. Newman, the old Etonian and Oxford Blue who doesn't play regular county cricket, contributed a fine 111, a most valuable effort when his side was in an awkward position. Warwickshire replied with 193 and Middlesex scored 213 in second innings. Left with the task of making 247 for victory, Warwickshire collapsed before the cunning bowling of Peebles who took 5 wickets for 40 runs, following first-innings figures of 6 for 55, and J. W. Hearne, who captured 4 for 33.

Bradman's 205, not out, for Australians in a drawn match against Kent at Canterbury was his eleventh three-figure innings this season and his sixth score of over 200. Hobbs batted in his usual sparkling fashion for his century and helped Surrey score an easy win at the expense of Leicestershire on Kennington Oval Ground.

BALTIMORE NINE WINS LEGION TITLE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Baltimore's entry in the American Legion junior world's series won the Legion championship from New Orleans on Aug. 29, making the most of hits, errors and wild pitching to win, 10 to 4. That same young Weiner, who contributed much to his team's 5-4 victory on Aug. 28, batted five runs across.

Baltimore is the fourth Legion champion. Buffalo won last year, also from a New Orleans team.

Baltimore took a 1-run lead in the first, then saw their hopes topple in the second when a walk, a single and a double scored three New Orleans players. Baltimore tied it in the next half, and after a scoreless third for New Orleans Baltimore got five runs.

CREW MOVES BALLAST

NEWPORT (AP)—The crew of the Shamrock V was busy Aug. 29 moving ballast in the hope to trim the green sloop to a balance where she will reach her highest potential speed. Enterprise, the newly nominated defender, and her backers, seem to be taking a breathing spell after the intensive work of the trial races. It is expected that the Vanderbilt boat will remain at her mooring for a few days and then go to the Bristol shipyard, from which she was launched this spring, to be prepared for the opening of the cup races on Sept. 13.

THREE NINES TO COMPETE

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Washington, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh will compete Aug. 30 for the International Typographical Union baseball championship. Due to Sunday baseball being prohibited here, two games will be played on Aug. 30, otherwise the final would have been set for Aug. 31. Washington defeated Chicago, 15 to 4, Cincinnati beat Detroit, 17 to 13, and Pittsburgh triumphed over New York, 3 to 2.

VINEYARD HAVEN WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Vineyard Haven Yacht Club won the Sears Bowl and national junior yachting championship by defeating Pequot Yacht Club in the two races of the final round held off this port Aug. 29. Capt. William S. Cox sailed the winning boat, while Nicol Bissell was skipper of the loser.

Race Committee Now Takes Management of Cup Matches

Edmund Lang, Colgate Hoyt and Philip R. Mallory Will Handle the Enterprise vs. Shamrock V International Yachting Contests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Having fulfilled its duties of choosing a worthy opponent to the Shamrock V, the America's Cup Committee appointed last year by the New York Yacht Club to put up the strongest defense of the trophy which the club has held in trust for three-quarters of a century, has handed over full management of the fourteenth match for the international yachting championship to the race committee, composed of Edmund Lang, Colgate Hoyt and Philip R. Mallory.

It would be difficult to find three more competent, careful and conscientious yachtsmen. With many years of racing, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the rules of the game, and backed by 10 weeks' experience in handling more than a score of races for cup defenders, this trio comes to its biggest task well equipped and with the confidence of every yachtsmen in its integrity and impartiality.

Before considering the individual qualifications of the members of the race committee, who will conduct at least four and perhaps seven important yachting contests whille all the world looks on, it should be remembered that all three are actively engaged in business, yet they have given up practically an entire summer to labor at the helm of race management solely for the pleasure of others, and without money and without price. They began their work last spring when they mapped out the season's schedule, planned the courses and arranged other important details for the racing, including the securing of two sea-going tugs, buoys and other gear, and the placing of a big whistling buoy to mark the start of the cup races in eastern Block Island Sound.

"Two at Every Race"

They ran off two events in Long Island Sound early in June, followed by eight more so-called observation races on the cup course in mid-July; the seven squadron runs and races on the annual cruise and the trial races the last of August. Mr. Lang and Mr. Hoyt have not missed a race, while Mr. Mallory was absent on only a few occasions due to business calls.

Chairman Lang began racing half raters and small cat boats off Seagate in lower New York Bay many years ago, gradually working up into the larger classes and transferring his activities to Long Island Sound. He has had considerable offshore experience including a three weeks' trip on a fisherman out of Port Morris to the Georges, an episode in his maritime life upon which he looks back with greatest satisfaction. He secured one of the New York thirty-footers. Banzai, in 1913 and has raced her with more or less success ever since, being one of the class committee, as well as a delegate from the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. He was elected a member of the race committee of the New York Yacht Club in 1927 and last year assumed the chairmanship upon the retirement of Gheradi Davis.

Committeeman Hoyt is a product of the Oyster Bay school of applied yachting, where he sailed small boats with his brother C. Sherman Hoyt, or his brother sailed with him. He served on the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for several years and was chairman when the British team of six-meter boats made its first invasion in 1922. He was elected a member of the race committee of the New York Yacht Club last year.

Philip R. Mallory inherits a fondness for yachting from his grandfather, Charles H. Mallory, who owned and sailed a number of racing boats in the middle of the last century, nearly all being built in his native town of Mystic, Conn., notably the Richmond, which won a famous regatta held by the New York Yacht Club off New Bedford in 1858.

Wins Puritan Cup

Philip Mallory began sailing small boats at Greenwich, Conn., with his brother, Clifford D. Mallory, and either separately or together they have owned and raced many of the fastest yachts in Long Island Sound. Philip Mallory owned the New York 40-footer Mistral for several seasons and with his brother purchased the 50-footer Grayling from J. P. Morgan, changing the name to Mystic in honor of their grandfather. This yacht with Philip Mallory at the wheel won the Puritan Cup of the Eastern Yacht Club in 1925, one of the oldest major-yacht trophies in the country. He served a number of years as commodore of the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., and was particularly active in encouraging small-boat racing among the juniors. He was chosen a member of the race committee for this year upon the retirement of E. Vail Stebbins.

No summary of the activities of the race committee of the New York Yacht Club would be complete without reference to the club's boatswain, Capt. George Lewis, a worthy successor of the famous Nels Olsen. Captain Lewis has charge of the tug that lays the courses and sets the marks, and is a competent and faithful mariner. He will have charge of the tug that goes hurrying off half an hour before the start of every race to set the floats with their tall masts and red and white balls, which the contenders will leave to starboard on all windward and leeward races, and usually to port in triangular affairs.

The expense of running the three sets of trial races, the cruise and the cup races this year will be very heavy, although not quite to such an extent as in the last match, when the Resolute and Vanitie raced three seasons. It will, however, total several hundred thousand dollars.

MISS NUTHALL AND LOTT LOSE

Bow to Marjorie Morrill and F. X. Shields in U. S. Mixed Doubles

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Francis X. Shields, New York, sprang a surprise Aug. 29 at the Longwood Cricket Club when they defeated the defending mixed doubles champions of the United States, Betty Nuthall, London, Eng., and George M. Lott Jr. Chicago, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. As a result of this upset there will be an All-American final for the mixed title for the first time since 1924. In the meantime the mixed title has been held by the former Kathleen McKane and John B. Hawks in 1925; Elizabeth M. Ryan and Jean Borotra in 1926; Eileen Bennett and Henri Cochet in 1927; the former Helen N. Wills and Hawkes in 1928, and last year's victors, Miss Nuthall and Lott.

Before advancing to the semifinals, Miss Nuthall and Lott met and defeated a California combination, Helen Marlowe and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., both of Pasadena, 6—4, 6—1.

The other semifinal round mixed doubles match played, Aug. 29, resulted in a victory for Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex., over Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 6—3, 6—4.

Shields turned out to be the dominating factor in the defeat of Miss Nuthall and Lott, many times running in front of his partner, Miss Morrill, and scoring spectacular backhand cross-court volleys. Miss Morrill, too, was in good form, helping her partner to outplay the champions at every turn. Lott appeared to be off form on the other side of the net.

J. D. E. Jones and son, Arnold W. Jones, of Providence, gained the final round in the United States father and son doubles by defeating H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr., of New York, 7—5, 6—3. The other finalists are Donald M. Hill and Malcolm T. Hill, Longwood, who defeated Dr. H. Lott and H. Lott Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—3, in the semifinals.

In an exhibition doubles match, Ellsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill of California, teamed to defeat G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, and R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MIXED DOUBLES
Third Round

Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Helen Marlowe and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 6—3, 6—4.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.

VETERANS DOUBLES
Semifinal Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated C. A. Anderson and M. Goldman, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES
Semifinal Round

J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr., New York, 7—5, 6—3.

Donald M. Hill and Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, defeated Dr. H. Lott and H. Lott Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—3.

MRS. G. W. TYSON AND MISS PAGE IN FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The women's western golf championship reached the 36-hole championship test late Aug. 29 with Mrs. G. W. Tyson of Kansas City and Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis., the two finalists in the field of 109 which began the weeks' competition.

Mrs. Tyson, who retired from competitive golf for a year, has even surpassed the expectations of her tournament followers by her great game in eliminating several of the leading feminine golfers of the West.

The former national and western titleholder defeated Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, 3 and 2, in the semifinal round and the defeat of the runnerup in last year's western championship came as a tournament upset. Mrs. Lifur played very weakly on the greens, missing short putts, which enabled her opponent to hold a commanding lead practically all the way.

The victory of Miss Page over the defending champion, Mrs. O. S. Hill, also was not expected by the big gallery which attended the feature of the semifinals, Mrs. Hill, had a 2-up advantage at the turn, but Miss Page, playing her usual consistent game, won three straight holes, the tenth, eleventh and twelfth to take the lead, halved the next and then won the fourteenth and fifteenth. Mrs. Hill, however, made a spectacular finish, she won the sixteenth and seventeenth and, with a 20-foot putt to make to square the match on the eighteenth, she fell short of the cup by inches. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, 3 and 2.

Miss Dorothy Page, Madison, Wis., defeated Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, 1 up

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	30	16	.652
Los Angeles	27	18	.600
San Francisco	26	19	.578
Portland	21	24	.467
Sacramento	21	25	.457
Missions	21	25	.457
Oakland	20	26	.435
Seattle	16	28	.364

RESULTS AUG. 29
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 4.
Seattle 8, Oakland 4.
Missions 8, Hollywood 3.
Portland 2, Sacramento 0.

FORCED TO GIVE UP

LONDON (AP)—Dr. G. B. Brewster started to swim from South Foreland across the English Channel, but after 7½ hours, in which he covered nine miles, he gave up.

GIANTS TAKE SECOND PLACE

McGraw Men Finally Defeat Robins—Cubs Win in 13 Innings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	76	50	.603
New York	69	54	.561
Brooklyn	71	57	.555
St. Louis	70	57	.551
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Boston	57	68	.456
Cincinnati	52	71	.423
Philadelphia	41	85	.325

RESULTS AUG. 29
Boston 9, Philadelphia 8.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 8 (13 innings).
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, rain.

The Chicago Cubs broke their losing streak that had extended to two games on Aug. 29 by winning the third contest of their series with the St. Louis Cardinals, 9 to 8, in 13 innings. This is the first defeat handed the Cardinals in their last 10 starts and if they had won, would have put them in third position. New York finally managed to score a win over Brooklyn, 3 to 2, to go back into second place in the standing, five and one-half games behind the leading Cubs. Boston made it two straight over Philadelphia in 11 innings, 9 to 8. The contest scheduled between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh was postponed because of rain.

The Cubs were forced to stage one of the most brilliant comebacks of the season, to rally twice and overtake the Cardinals and later take victory. Going into the last of the ninth with Jess Haines working smoothly for the Cardinals, the champions were on the short end of a 5-to-0 score. Dan Taylor and Kelly opened that inning with singles and with one man out an error filled the bases. Pinch Hitter Hartnett came through in fine style with a sharp single to drive in two runs. Blair and English also singled to send in two more runs and then two men were walked in a row to force the tieing counter across the plate. The Cardinals made it 8 to 5 in the first of the eleventh, but again the Cubs came back and made the score even. In the thirteenth, after Stephenson had triples, the next two men were purposely passed and Lester Bell, the next batter, singled to center for the winning run.

Another brilliant comeback was staged in New York, this time by the Giants. The Robins took an early lead when Frederick opened the game with a double, went to third on an infield out and scored on Herman's sacrifice fly. Bressler's homer gave the Robins another score in the second. In the seventh, the Giants were able to put across their first score, when Hogan and Jackson singled, the former coming home while a forced play was being made at second base. A homer by Allen in the eighth put the New Yorkers on even terms with their opponents and after an error by Finn, singles by Hogan and Jackson drove home what proved to be the winning run.

The contest at Philadelphia was another one of those in which base hits are in abundance. The Braves hit safely 20 times, while the Phillies came through on 16 occasions. Buster Chatham led Boston's attack with four hits in five times up, two of them doubles. Maranville made four out of six for the Braves. Home runs by Davis and O'Doul were the hitting features of the game. Chuck Klein was Philadelphia's most consistent batter with four out of six. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	—	9	20	1
St. Louis	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	—	—	8	16	2

Batteries—Bush, Nelson, Teachout, Malone and Taylor; Haines, Bell, Grimes and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Malone. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires — Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 53m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	3	8	0
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries — Fitzsimmons, Walker and Hogan; Clark and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Quigley, Jorda and Scott. Time—1h. 53m.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—	9	20	0	
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	—	8	16	2

Batteries—Cantwell, Brandt, Cunningham, Sherdel, Smith and Spohrer, Cronin, Gowdy; Hansen, Willoughby; Benge and Davis. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—McGrew and Donohue. Time—2h. 53m.

Terry Increases His Batting Lead

NEW YORK (AP)—With the end of the season less than a month away, Bill Terry, hard hitting New York first baseman, remains far ahead of all rivals in the race for National League batting honors. Terry has a mark of .408 in the semi-official averages released Aug. 30 which include games of Aug. 27, and has increased his margin over his nearest rivals to 20 points.

These rivals, Chuck Klein of Philadelphia and Babe Herman of Brooklyn, are tied at the .388 mark, while Frank O'Doul of Philadelphia, the 1929 champion, is even with Riggs Stephenson of Chicago for the next place at .383. Other leaders who have played regularly are Cuyler, Chicago, .367; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .367; Lindstrom, New York, .362; Hogan, New York, .359 and Traynor, Pittsburgh, .355.

Terry has one other honor along with that of leading the league's batters. He has made more hits than any other National League player, 203. Hack Wilson of the Chicago Cubs, who does not appear on the list of leaders this week, has performed the outstanding feat of the season by bringing his home run total up to 44, establishing a new National League record. Wilson also leads the league in batting in runs, having driven home 149.

The youthful Chuck Klein, who last year established the home run mark Wilson bettered, still is the leading all-around batter. Klein leads in hitting doubles with a total of 45, two ahead of Babe Herman of Brooklyn who is second by only one run to Kiki Cuyler of Chicago, the scoring leader who has crossed the plate 128 times, and is runner up in hits with 202, in home runs with 31, and in runs batted in with 136.

Cuyler leads in base stealing with 32 as well as in scoring and is second in three-base hitting with 15. Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh has hit 22 triples for first place. Herman's 16 stolen bases give him second place.

The New York Giants have held their club batting lead with an average of .320 and the Phillies still are second at .317. Cincinnati again appears at the head of the fielding list with a .974 mark.

Although his team mate, Bob Osborn, has a higher average, Pat Malone of Chicago is considered the leader among the pitchers. Malone has won 16 games and lost six for a .727 average while Osborn's .750 mark comes from nine victories and three defeats. Babe Phelps of Brooklyn is second among the regulars with 12 games won and 5 lost for a .706 mark.

Gehrig vs. Simmons for Batting Lead

CHICAGO (AP)—The duel between Lou Gehrig of the Yankees and Al Simmons of the world championship Athletics for the 1930 American League batting championship has developed into one of the classic struggles of baseball. For almost two months the two stars have been locked in a one-two battle for the title. The margins between them have been so close during the long stretch that only an average of less than four points have separated them week after week.

Unofficial averages, including games of Aug. 27, revealed that Gehrig held a one-point lead with an average of .396. It was the third time in nearly two months that one point separated them. Both gained during the last week but Simmons picked up nine points on his rival to threaten.

Other leading hitters in the junior circuit were many points away from the Yankee and Athletic stars. Next were Cochrane, Philadelphia, .369; Ruth, New York, .362; E. Rice, Washington, .355; Hodapp, Cleveland, .352; Manush, Washington, .351; Dickey, New York, .351; Cronin, Washington, 348, and Reynolds, Chicago, .348.

"Lefty" Grove, star left-hander of the Athletics, dropped a game for a change during the nineteenth week of campaigning, but held the recognized lead in the pitching race with his collection of 21 victories and 5 losses. Wells of the Yankees ranked first mathematically, however, with his unchanged record of 10 victories against 2 defeats. Earnshaw, pitching mate of Grove's, had 20 wins and 8 eight defeats. Ferrell of Cleveland had 22 wins and 9 losses while Lyons of the White Sox had a record of 19 and 12.

"No changes were registered in the individual batting races during the period. Hodapp of Cleveland continued his lead in doubles, with 38, while Gehrig held his lead in three other departments in addition to his batting leadership. He had the most hits, with 186; he had the best record for hits for most total bases, 360, and he led the circuit in runs batted in, with 147.

Ruth failed to score a run in four games, but easily led the field with his collection of 132. His home run mark also failed to grow, but it stood out in front—44 in all. Combs of the Yankees led in triples, with 17, while McManus of the Tigers stole another base for a leading total of 18.

The Yankees held the team batting lead, with a .309 average, while the Athletics continued with a .975 per cent defense, the tightest in the league.

THREE SINGLES ALL CARAWAY ALLOWS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	44	.662
Washington	78	49	.614
New York	73	53	.579
Cleveland	67	63	.515
Detroit	61	69	.469
St. Louis	52	77	.403
Chicago	51	76	.402
Boston	44	81	.352

RESULTS AUG. 29
Chicago 3, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 6.
Only games scheduled.

With the three leading teams in the American League idle on Aug. 29, the race for the pennant was undisturbed. Cleveland was the only first division club to be active and it lost to Chicago by 3 to 0. In the one contest remaining, St. Louis won from Detroit, 9 to 6. These two games were the only ones scheduled.

With Pat Caraway starring both in the box and at bat, the White Sox scored three runs in the thirteenth inning to defeat the Indians. The young pitcher, enjoying his first season in the majors, held the heavy-hitting Clevelanders to three scattered singles, all of which came during the first nine innings. In the thirteenth Caraway doubled in his turn at bat, to send the first score across the plate. In this inning, however, two more runs were scored before the White Sox were retired. Clint Brown went the entire distance for the Indians and did well to keep the winners from scoring before they did. He was touched for 15 hits, three doubles being the longest.

The St. Louis Browns piled up six runs in the first inning off Earl Whitehill and had quite an easy time defeating the Tigers. In this inning, seven hits were made off Whitehill, one of them Schulte's home run, before the second man could be retired. Wyatt, who did the relief work for the Tigers, was the batting star of the day, with three out of three, one of them a homer. Goose Goslin hit his thirty-first home run of the season for the Browns. Ralph Kress also drove into the bleachers. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3	15	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	1

Batteries—Caraway and Crouse, Berg; Brown and Sewell. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h. 14m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	x	—	9	12	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	—	6	12	1

Batteries—Coffman, Collins and Ferrell; Whitehill, Wyatt, Sullivan, Cantrell and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Coffman. Losing pitcher — Whitehill. Umpires — Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

CADET TRAINER ANNOUNCED

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Wayne O. Hauck has been appointed trainer for all United States Military Academy sports, according to an announcement of Maj. P. B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics. Hauck spent three years as a cadet here and then attended the University of Pittsburgh, winning his A. B. and M. A. degrees. He has reported.

TWELVE TITLES CHANGE HANDS

German Swimming Championships Produce Some Keen Competition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Not less than 12 championships changed hands and one new record was established at the German swimming championships which were held this year in Munich. The best time, comparing with international standards, was achieved by Karl Schubert in the 200-meter crawl championship which he won in 2m. 25s. Among the newcomers Eberhard Koppen, who won the 200-meter breaststroke championship, may be mentioned, and he is generally regarded as the probable successor to Erich Rademacher. Especially among the women the younger generation showed many promising swimmers.

The championships showed once more that German swimming can hold its own in relay races and in diving; but a star man for the single races is still to be developed.

E. Derichs succeeded in retaining the 100-meter crawl championship, winning in 1m. 3.4s., while Karl Schubert, the record-holder, came in second. Derichs lead from the start and was able to ward off an energetic attack which Schubert made at the 85-meter mark.

The 200-meter crawl championship was won by Schubert in 2m. 25s. time that was excellent considering that the water conditions were not ideal. Schubert swam the last section of the race practically alone. Derichs had led up to 120 meters covering the first 100 meters in 1m. 7s.

Eckstein Wins 400-Meter

Kurt Eckstein won the 400-meter crawl race in 5m. 29.2s. Karl Bode led in the beginning. After Eckstein had taken over the lead, Werner Neitzel gave him a battle, but Eckstein finally won a clean-cut victory. Neitzel then won the 1500-meter crawl in 22m. 17s., followed closely by Bode, who swam it in 22m. 19.8s. From this narrow margin an idea of the struggle between the two may easily be gathered.

The backstroke championship over 100 meters was won very easily by Ernst Kueppers in 1m. 11.4s. The 200-meter breaststroke championship ended almost in a dead heat, but was narrowly won by E. Koppen. Both he and the second man, Paul Schwarz, showed the same time, namely, 3m. .2s. They fought bitterly over the last 15 meters, and the umpires afterward had to vote as to who was the victor and new champion.

The 200-meter crawl relay championship was won by "Magdeburg 1896" in 10m. 9.6s. against "Hellas Magdeburg" although the latter sent Erich Rademacher in as last man. But Hans Schulze of the "1896" club defeated the famous "Ete" Rademacher who was hard pressed by Herbert Heinrich, swimming for "Poseidon Leipzig," which came in third. "Poseidon Leipzig" then won the 200-meter breaststroke relay championship in 12m. 6.4s., a new German record time for open air pools. The last phase of this championship brought an exciting duel between Rademacher and Koppen, the "new" Rademacher. Rademacher, whose team had been a little in the rear tried at first to catch up immediately but then returned to his old method of trying to defeat his opponent in the final spurt. But Koppen showed great calm. He was alert and not only succeeded in defeating an attack Rademacher made in the second third of the course but also withstood his final spurt. The first to congratulate him was Rademacher himself.

Magdeburg 1896 Win

The 100-meter crawl relay championship was won by "Madgeburg 1896" in 4m. 24s., good time considering the unfavorable water conditions. The medley relay race of 100 meters backstroke, 200 meters breaststroke, and 100 meters crawl was won by "Hellas Magdeburg" in 5m. 21.8s. Here Rademacher defeated Koppen.

The 100-meter backstroke championship for women was won by Fräulein Friedel Strubel in 1m. 23.8s, which is better than last year's championship time and almost touches the German record held by Fräulein Elfride Sasserath. The latter was second with 1m. 29s. The race was a great duel between these two girls who swam practically side by side over the whole course. Frau Reni Erkens-Kueppers—Fräulein Reni Erkens recently married the famous Ernst Kueppers—won the 100-meter crawl championship with ease in 1m. 18.5s so that this young couple holds two championships between them. The 200-meter breaststroke championship went to the young Fräulein Lisa Rocke, as expected, in 3m. 19.2s. Gerda Suchardt, who still lacks experience, was second.

The 200-meter relay race championship for ladies was also a triumph for Fräulein Rocke, who swam for the "First Magdeburg Ladies' Swimming Club" which won the championship in the excellent time of 10m. 17.1s. Fräulein Rocke, swimming last, passed Fräulein Herta Wunder and then Fräulein Inge Wiedemann. The 100-meter crawl relay championship went to the "Blue-White Club" of Dresden in 4m. 9.5s. and the medley relay race, 100 meters backstroke, 200 meters breaststroke and 100 meters crawl went to the "Nixe Charlottenburg" Club in 6m. 23.8s. It was the first time that this combination was swum by women in a championship.

The fancy diving championship for men was won by Ewald Riebschlaeger with 193.08 points; the tower jumping championship for men by Heinz Plumanns with 92.52 points. The fancy diving championship for women was won most excellently by Fräulein Olga Jordans with 97.78 points. The championship German swimming club for men is now the "Poseidon Leipzig," which gained 94 points, closely followed by "Hellas Magdeburg" with 93.5 points. Among women clubs "Nixe Charlottenburg" leads "Magdeburg Ladies Swimming Club."

GIANTS RELEASE REESE

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the release on option of Andy Reese, utility outfielder and infielder, to the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern League. Reese, whose home is at Tupelo, Miss., has been a member of the Giants since 1927.

U. S. Yachts Gain Against Bermuda

INTERNATIONAL SLOOP RACE STANDING

Country	Pts.
United States	12¼
Bermuda	8¼

INDIVIDUAL YACHT STANDING

Yacht, owner, country	Pts.
Poppy, D. H. Sparkman (U. S.)	7¼
Starling, E. Trimingham (B.)	6¼
Aileen, Cornelius Shields (U. S.)	3
Bozo, Lou Pierson (U. S.)	2
Cardinal, Bayard Dill (B.)	2

LARCHMONT, N. Y. (AP)—Gaining first and second places in the second race of the series, the United States gained a 12¼ to 8¼ point lead over Bermuda in the international sloop racing competition Aug. 29.

Trailing by a quarter of a point after the first race Aug. 28, the Long Island Sound interclub class representatives, Drake H. Sparkman and Cornelius Shields, took a commanding lead in the Aug. 29 race. Sparkman finished first in the Poppy with Shields' Aileen second.

Sparkman not only beat the flagship Aileen by 40 seconds, but led James Pearman's Starling, sailed by Eldon Trimingham of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, by 2m. 11s. Trimingham had piloted the Starling across the finish line in first place in the initial race of the series. The second Bermuda boat, Cardinal, sailed by Bayard Dill, once more was fourth.

The result of this race gave the American team 7¼ points for the day and Bermuda only three. The last two races of the series will be sailed off at Rye on Aug. 31, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The Aug. 29 race, over a triangular course of nine miles, was sailed in a fresh southwesterly breeze. The summaries:

SECOND RACE—BERMUDA — ONE-DESIGN VS. SOUND INTERCLUBS
Course Nine Miles

Yacht and Skipper	Finish h. m. s.
Poppy, D. H. Sparkman (U. S.)	4 25 03
Aileen, Cornelius Shields (U. S.)	4 25 41
Starling, E. H. Trimingham (B.)	4 26 32
Cardinal, Bayard Dill (B.)	4 27 52

Hurt at Football Game—He Sues City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—R. E. Hollingsworth of Savannah has filed a claim for $10,000 against the city under unusual conditions. The claim has been referred to an aldermanic committee.

Mr. Hollingsworth claims that one afternoon last winter, while sitting on the porch of his home facing the park extension, a broad open expanse in the center of the city used for athletic events, his attention was drawn to a large crowd watching two teams play football. Curiosity led him into the field to see what was going on. He had never seen a football game and was ignorant of the various maneuvers incident to the game.

Suddenly, his petition states, the large crowd divided leaving him almost alone. Much to his surprise the two teams came down in his direction with great force and he was trampled by the players and others. He was badly hurt, he alleges.

Mr. Hollingsworth, through his attorney, J. M. Oliver, claims the city is responsible for his hurts because it owned the inclosure, permitted the game to be played and failed to provide sufficient protection in the way of policemen or guides and guards to have mere onlookers saved from injury.

MINX RETAINS YACHT TITLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Minx, Warwick Club entry in the Atlantic coast series, retained its title laurels by placing third in the final race of the series, held Aug. 29 off Warwick Neck. The Minx compiled a total of 12 points in the three-race series to lead her nearest rival, the Roumour of the American Yacht Club, by two points. Roumour, sailed by its owner, William L. Crow, won the race. Flash of Indian Harbor and Pampero of the Pequot Club tied for third place with 9 points apiece.

McHUGH WINS GOLF TITLE

BETHLEHEM, N. H. (AP)—Gerard McHugh of White Marsh Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, won the White Mountains annual open golf championship here Aug. 29 by defeating George T. Dunlap Jr. of East Orange, N

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, maximum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP. 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 6561.

THE TREASURE CHEST
Antiques, Gifts and Library
"The Home of Enchanted Memories"
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SELECT customers solicited by young lady with Buick car. Twelve years' experience driving. Center Newton (Mass.) 0899-W.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ROOMING HOUSE BUSINESS for sale—15 rooms; very good location; very reasonable; reason, leaving Boston. E. M. M. D., 1030 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 7548.

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AN IDEAL TIME to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains; special rates for fall months. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

DRESSMAKING and remodeling, coats re-lined, shirts made and repaired by colored dressmaker. 355 Mass. Ave., Boston; Copley 4855-J.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 270 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8935.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5369.

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CUSTOM BUILT
Colonial Reproductions
in Mahogany and Maple
Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room
Solid Mahogany Four-Post Beds.....29.50
All Mahogany Gov. Winthrop Desk....69.50
Solid Mahogany Lowboy.....47.50
Complete line of upholstered furniture, hair filled, made in our own shop. Large variety of covers to select from.
HAYWARD FURNITURE CO.
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Off Washington St., near Essex

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THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED a girl or woman for general housework; two children in family; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. DAVID EHRICH, address until Sept. 3rd, Diamond Springs Inn, Denville, N. J., after that, 24 State Normal Place, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—General houseworker in family of two adults, Christian Scientist preferred. Write or phone 278 Old Army Road, Scarsdale, New York; telephone Scarsdale 2567.

ACCOMMODATIONS open for woman desiring harmonious home rather than large pay; to assist in care home and two children. Write C. CHRISTENBERRY, 2481 Aqueduct Ave., N Y., City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced nurse if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Duplex house; six rooms; piazzas; garage; steam heat; fine residential neighborhood; near cars, trains, beach; adults preferred. 103 Marlboro St. Granite 5835.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MERS'. REPRESENTATIVES

THOMAS W. ALLEN, 1144 Grand View St., Los Angeles, Calif.—Manufacturers' agent calling on large and small stores in So. California.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

Buffalo Entertains German Sea Fliers

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—After negotiating the first leg of their inland flight Aug. 29 en route to the national air races at Chicago, Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and the crew of his transatlantic flying boat spent a strenuous afternoon and evening being entertained in this city and Niagara Falls.

After dinner at Niagara Falls, Ont., the German fliers viewed the illumination of the great cataract.

The six persons who made the flight from New York to Buffalo, landed in the harbor here at 1:40 p. m. (E. S. T.).

A large crowd, headed by Alphone Karl, German Consul in Buffalo, greeted Captain von Gronau as he landed in Lake Erie. He was guided by a smaller land plane.

The pilot and members of the crew, Franz Hack, Edward Zimmer, and Franz Albrecht, and two passengers—Herta Seelman-Mitow, acting secretary for Captain von Gronau, and Dr. George Gyssling, of the German Consulate in New York, were greeted officially by members of the city government, prominent citizens and aviation enthusiasts.

NORTH CAROLINA WEEK OPENS SEPTEMBER 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. O. Max Gardner has proclaimed the week of Sept. 1-6 as "Made in North Carolina Week." The proclamation sets forth that North Carolina, along with the rest of the country, is experiencing a period of depression, and that "Made in North Carolina Week" was launched by the Department of Conservation and Development as a companion project to the "Live-at-Home" campaign, put forth a year ago by the Governor. The purpose of the project is to restore confidence in business circles and to boost the industrial development of the State.

MEXICO TO CUT ARMY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Eight infantry and eight cavalry regiments, numbering about 5000 soldiers, will be disbanded under the War Department's program of economy for next year. The Department's budget is being cut by about $7,500,000 as compared with 1930.

Local Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Brookline Apartments

THOSE SEEKING APARTMENTS IN BROOKLINE WILL FIND IT WORTH WHILE TO LOOK INTO THE OFFERING OF THE THREE EXCLUSIVE HOUSES. ALL ARE UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT WHOSE RESOURCES ASSURE YOU OF THE VERY BEST OF SERVICE. ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

Pelham Hall

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COOLIDGE CORNER

Delightfully located for the lady of social affairs and the business man. Here the tenant finds the finest in efficient appointments, quiet, restful charm and convenience.

Apartment arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and available now for your occupancy.

Tel. BEAcon 2430

Warwick Apartments

1454 Beacon Street

Situated in Brookline's most exclusive residental district, being only an 18-minute ride from Park Street Station, we have this ideal and attractive apartment building.

These bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms. Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. (baths are equipped with very latest in showers). Summer rates.

REGent 4811-W

The Regent

BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME

1401 Beacon Street

A charming apartment building for those who discriminate in their selection of an abode. Here one may be assured of the very best that can be obtained through the never-failing efforts of the management.

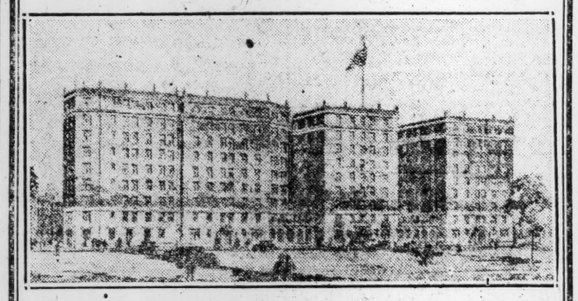
The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore, the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort; and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

24-Hour Elevator Service

Inspection is cordially requested by applying to

BEAcon 3080

A Delightful All-Year-Round Home



BY REASON of the many architectural features we can offer the occupants of every apartment the assurance of outside rooms and fresh air. These apartments, ranging from one to five rooms, meet with every requirement, being fully equipped for housekeeping. The environment will appeal to the most fastidious. Prices range from fifty to three hundred a month

In our delightful English Room you are assured of the very best food the market affords

The Myles Standish

30 BAY STATE ROAD, *at* BEACON STREET, BOSTON
ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director

LIVE AT THE LENOX.
FREE FROM CARE

Enjoy all the comforts and economies of complete hotel-staff service in your own spacious apartment. Have the convenience of a fine Back Bay home at the Lenox or Brunswick Hotels with complete freedom from household cares and housekeeping expense.

2, 3 and 4 ROOM SUITES

A few spacious apartments at both these Hotels are now available for rental to permanent residents on very attractive terms. If you would like to see them please ask for the manager—at either hotel—any time.

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HOTEL LENOX On Either Side of COPLEY SQUARE

L. C. PRIOR, President and Managing Director

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Commonwealth Avenue
at Charlesgate West
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1 room, kitchenette, bath, and hall; $45
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Near Christian Science church
15 Minutes from Park Street

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Convenient locations; Frigidaire and switchboard service. Apply to

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Suites, $50 to $110
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The Regent

BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME

R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director

1401 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

A CHARMING APARTMENT BUILDING for those who discriminate in their selection of an abode. Here one may be assured of the very best that can be obtained through the never-failing efforts of the management.

The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort, and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

24-Hour Elevator Service
Inspection is cordially requested by applying to
REGent 1276
REGent 3080

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Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
COMmonwealth 2746

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1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel Com. 8078.

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BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

BROOKLINE, Mass. 34 Gorham Ave.—Eight-room suite in two-family house; garage; heated; $100. Tel. Aspinwall 5250.

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8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUBbard 1050.

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Two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without hotel service; reasonable rates; quiet and refined surroundings; we invite your inquiry. See MR. WITNEY or MR. LIBBEY, Hotel Kenmore, 496 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

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EXPERIENCED ORGANIST would like position, Christian Science church preferred, in Boston or eastern Massachusetts; also would do professional accompanying on piano. Tel. Geneva 5894.

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$800
Cabins Also Ready
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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BOSTON — Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St., has some desirable, cool rooms with kitchen privileges for permanent and transient guests; the club is under new management and is being completely renovated.

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In high grade residential section, 10 rooms, 3 baths, modern improvements, large stone stable and garage, 4 acres land, gardens, fruit and shade trees, etc.; convenient to Wellesley College, Dana Hall School and Babson Institute; shown by appointment. Tel. Wellesley 0636, or address P. O. Box 181 Wellesley.

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Carbon Paper Ribbons
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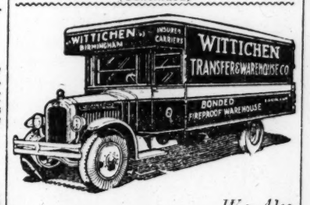

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NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Telephone 5017
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

MEGARY'S FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

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Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
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Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
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Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
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I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
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Gawthrop & Brother Co.
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705 Orange Street
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CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
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WILMINGTON (Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
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Since 1879
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Men's and Women's Clothing
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Renovating
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Phone 2-2012

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EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
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SARASOTA BRADENTON

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LYAL SERVICE STATION
CORAL WAY AND DOUGLAS ROAD
H. M. VAN HORN, Prop.

FORT MYERS

STRIPES GARAGE
Gas—Oils
and
Complete Auto Service
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THE STORE ACCOMMODATING—IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING
Main, Bay, Forsyth Streets
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Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

ARMY GOODS HEADQUARTERS
SAVE ON EVERYTHING
Ask for Complete List.
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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
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MRS. J. A. McKEE
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GRADUATE CORSETIERE
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Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
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PRONOUNCED SHAY FRON-SWAH
Tropical Crystalized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1065 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

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Incorporated
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All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
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Just real Chocolate Syrup, lots of ice cream, cold carbonated water, topped with whipped cream.
BROOKS' DRUG STORES
Flagler at Seventeenth Ave. and 17th Avenue and 8th St., S. W.

Toilet Requisites
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Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

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275 N. E. 1st Street
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"Miami's Finest Eating Place"
Popular Prices

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Everything for the Beach
BATHING SUITS
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Water made softer than rain water.
Automatic water pumps and softeners; used pumps. DURO Repairing all makes; complete line of parts.
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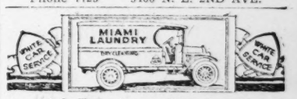
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7729 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.



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28 N. E. Third St. Phone
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Genuine Home Cooked Meals
Special Accommodations for Room and Board.
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1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
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Jewelry and Diamonds
Jewelry, Watch and Clock Repairing
Special Order Work
817 OLYMPIA BUILDING

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Marinello Beauty Shoppe

Eugene Permanent Waving — Daylight Booth

NORA DAVIS, Prop.
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TO HELP YOU

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Orlando Steam Laundry

Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
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Near Orange Avenue
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"Shoes of Distinction"
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
Phone 8348 102 N. Orange Ave.

The Men's Shop
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Featuring Quality—Not Price
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Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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Tampa's Most Up-to-Date Department Store

"Special Steam Wave as Low as $5"
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Dollar Dry Cleaning Company
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Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
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Negligees, Handbags, Novelties, Gloves, Raincoats & Umbrellas
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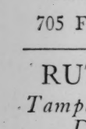

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WORTHMOR ICE CREAM
Be Sure and Get the Original and Genuine
1807 SOUTH DIXIE—FLAMINGO

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Orange Laundry Co.
and
Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need.
Orlando Phone 4735 Winter Park Phone 413

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MINOR'S REPAIRING
1018 PEACHTREE ST. N.E.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

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(Continued)

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The LLOYD L INC CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
CASH AND CARRY
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats... .75
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395 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE
Personal attention to mail orders.

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THE DAFFODIL TEA ROOM
Under Original Management of MRS. J. E. McREE
A delightful place to dine.
Open every day
11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sunday
12 M. to 8:30 P. M.
81 PRYOR ST., N. E.
Across from Candler Bldg.

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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Georgia's Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
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Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"

Hats are custom made—individually designed, moulded and fitted to please each personality.
REMODELING
Same methods used.
301 NORRIS BUILDING Ja 5296

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Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys.
Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
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Mountain City Laundry
"Telephone Seven Thousand"

Lykes Service, Inc.
Distributors
GOODRICH TIRES
and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Commerce
Arcade Basement

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

FAN-LOU PASTRY SHOP
AND LUNCHEONETTE
ARCADE BUILDING PHONE 5488
Home Cooked Foods and High Quality Bakery Products.
Branches 22 Government St., Phone 4388; 707 Haywood Road, West Asheville, Phone 3260.

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Charlotte Laundry
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Organized 1874
Commercial National Bank
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Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business
Commercial, Savings and Trust

50-50 SELF SERVICE STORES
234-36 East Trade Street

NORTH CAROLINA

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(Continued)

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

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"QUALITY WITH PRICE"
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Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

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Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG

NEWPORT NEWS

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The Shopping Center
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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At the Lowest Prices in Years
Of unusual interest is our assortment of
FUR COATS
$100
They are simply marvelous values and must be seen and when seen they will be appreciated. Such desirable furs as Natural Muskrat, Silver Muskrat, Sealine, Caracul Paw and others.

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
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You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

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STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
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FALCONER'S
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"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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Estimates Submitted
18th St. and River Road Phone 75

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Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
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High Grade Women's and Children's Shoes
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8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

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F. W. Dabney & Co.
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Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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The Central National Bank of Richmond
WM. H. SCHWARZSCHILD, Prest.

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Ran. 391
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Large Airy Rooms with or without Bath.
MEAL SERVICE—(SPECIALTY—75-Cent Dinner)

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(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

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WEST END MARKET
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HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Rand. 3793
Lovely FURS for SPRING
MODERATE PRICES

VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
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—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

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Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

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Permanent Waving Shampooing
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Fuel of All Kinds
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Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

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Dresses Cleaned, $1.00 / Gentlemen's Suits, 75c } Cash & Carry
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Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
"The Best Place to Shop After All"

Roanoke's Shopping Headquarters
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

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Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

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Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
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Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

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"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

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Nu WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

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CHARLESTON, W. VA.
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Skill, Integrity, Responsibility
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

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Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
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Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
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CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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One of West Virginia's Great Stores
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3rd Ave. at 10th Street
Ready with complete Women's APPAREL for Your "Summer-Out-of-Doors"

COOKSEY DEPARTMENT STORE
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303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

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by PHOTOGRAPHY
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We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
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Day and Night Bank Building

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Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

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Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DENMARK, ROSKILDE—A large comfortable villa beautifully situated by Roskilde Fiord, 40 minutes' drive from Copenhagen, 2 Km. from Roskilde. Old garden 1 Td. L. (ca. 1.50 acre); own right to beach; 5 living rooms, bathroom, etc.; large cellar; double garage and horse stable. MRS. S. THOLSTRUP, Roskilde.

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VOLKSWOHL-GUMMIBESOHLUNG
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Wien, 5. Bezirk Margarethen Str. 129
Telephone A 35073

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MRS. ELLEN LINDE
Forchhammersvej 16III Tel. Nora 4103

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CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

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Attorney-at-Law
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Many years of experience.

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Building Contractors
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2, Boulevard Victor-Hugo, Nice

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Porte Champerret.
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE ACCESSORIES

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
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REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

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DRESSES—COATS
150 charming models
Any model can be copied in 2-4 days or sold outright
Dresses . . . 500-900 frs.
Coats . . . . 600-900 frs.
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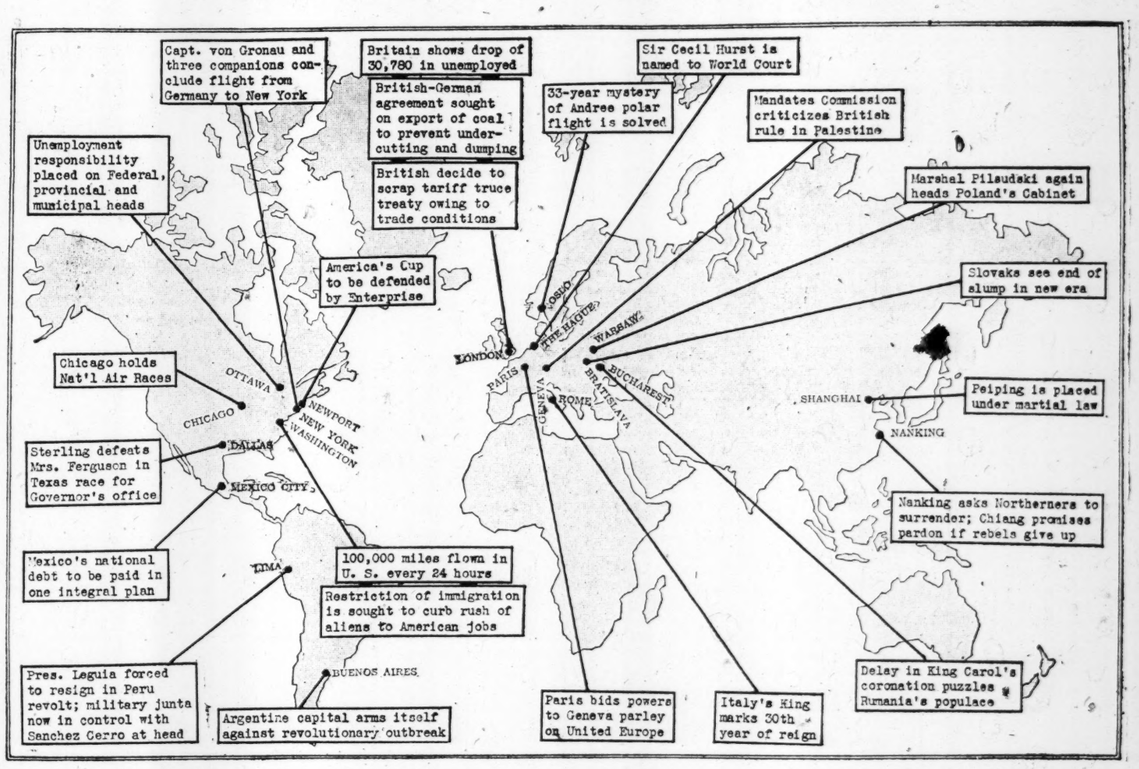
World News of the Week at a Glance


Capt. von Gronau and three companions conclude flight from Germany to New York
Britain shows drop of 30,780 in unemployed
Sir Cecil Hurst is named to World Court
British-German agreement sought on export of coal to prevent undercutting and dumping
33-year mystery of Andree polar flight is solved
Mandates Commission criticizes British rule in Palestine
Unemployment responsibility placed on Federal, provincial and municipal heads
British decide to scrap tariff truce treaty owing to trade conditions
Marshal Pilsudski again heads Poland's Cabinet
America's Cup to be defended by Enterprise
Slovaks see end of slump in new era
Chicago holds Nat'l Air Races
Peiping is placed under martial law
Sterling defeats Mrs. Ferguson in Texas race for Governor's office
Nanking asks Northerners to surrender; Chiang promises pardon if rebels give up
Mexico's national debt to be paid in one integral plan
100,000 miles flown in U. S. every 24 hours
Restriction of immigration is sought to curb rush of aliens to American jobs
Pres. Leguia forced to resign in Peru revolt; military junta now in control with Sanchez Cerro at head
Delay in King Carol's coronation puzzles Rumania's populace
Argentine capital arms itself against revolutionary outbreak
Paris bids powers to Geneva parley on United Europe
Italy's King marks 30th year of reign
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NANKING

One Minute Biographies

Who: JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.

Where: The United States and England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American painter. Though his parents were English and newly emigrated from Ireland, their child was born in Boston. According to his own later accounts and his mother's, he began early to cover the walls of his nursery and the leaves of his schoolbooks with attempted reproductions of the lovely shapes and images which crowded his mental vision. These things fairly demanded expression, so the boy contrived his own colors and his own brushes. A stepfather, who was a portrait painter, may have given Copley some slight instruction; but not until he crossed to the Old World did the artist see any really great pictures. Copley was only 16 when he painted a portrait of General Washington; but little older when he submitted one of his pictures to Benjamin West in London. Though it was strictly against the rules of the Academy to exhibit the work of an unknown artist, yet, through the influence of West, Copley's "The Boy and the Flying Squirrel" was hung.

Eager to follow his picture abroad, Copley was detained by the responsibilities of his family; however, he continued to send over his work, and so his fame spread definitely to Europe. In 1769, he married Susannah Farnum, daughter of the merchant, Richard Clarke, to which the notorious Tea Party cases of tea were consigned. The Copleys established their home on a Beacon Hill farm, and there brought up four children, of whom one was, surprisingly enough, a future Lord Chancellor of England. The son displayed no interest in the career of an artist, which his father attempted to foist upon him. Indeed, he is said to have expressed his preference that posterity should refer to "Copley, the father of the Lord Chancellor, not to Copley, the son of the painter." But that was as posterity decreed.

At length conditions favored Copley's departure for Europe, which experience was required in the development of his career. He reveled in his study of the galleries of England and of Italy; then, returning to London, was joined there permanently by his family. Copley's fame he found already made. There seemed no reason why he should not move steadily onward and upward in his profession, and by 1790 he had been elected a member of the Royal Academy. He was tireless in the pursuit of his art. From the painting of portraits, he turned to the painting of historical subjects and was therein equally successful. Critics ordinarily class these pictures by Copley higher than those similar ones by his friend and contemporary, Benjamin West. They are more original, more spirited, and their coloring is more splendid. As for his portraits, they have occasionally—the best of them—been found comparable to the portraits of even Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Brevities

Passing Show: "What makes jazz-band conductors jump about so much?" asks a correspondent. The fact that it is difficult to hit a moving target, I suppose.

Judge: Also in these midget courres they have at last got the length of the holes down to the size of our average drive.

Los Angeles Times: Life is more simple for the poor. A 98-cent shirt contains only 12 pins.

A Quotation for Today

BE LIKE the bird who, pausing in her flight
Awhile on boughs too slight,
Feels them give way beneath her and yet sings—
Knowing that she hath wings.

HUGO.

The Mail Bag

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Recently I had a very interesting experience, when I visited Admiral Byrd's ship, the City of New York, that is now stationed on the Hudson River. The ship will be here for about three weeks and then will visit other American cities.

The lower deck of the vessel has been converted into a museum, where there are displayed several seals and penguins, also a splendid 20-foot model of "Little America," which, as you know, was Admiral Byrd's base in the antarctic region from which he sent out the different expeditions and also made his famous flying trip to the south pole. I also saw some of the crew that accompanied Admiral Byrd on this expedition, which will go on record as one of the greatest exploring achievements in history.

I look forward with pleasure to receiving the Monitor every morning and read it with great interest, especially the Children's Page. I am thirteen years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday school since I was two years old. I am collecting stamps and have a great many duplicate foreign stamps which I should like to exchange with other boys who are collecting stamps.

Warren O.

Hudson, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Hudson is a very small though very pretty country town, but it is famous throughout New England, at least, for its wild animal farm. It is headquarters for Hagenbeck's Zoo. All animals are shipped here direct from the jungle, where they are acclimated and trained, then sent to various zoos and parks. There are many kinds of animals, snakes, turtles and gold fishes.

A small lake has been formed at the farm for all kinds of water animals, water buffaloes, swans, etc. Visitors come from miles away. It is no uncommon thing for 5000 people to be there on a holiday. Last year the manager, Mr. Benson, invited the schools to visit the farm and we had a most wonderful day.

I should be happy to have letters from English speaking girls from any country across the ocean, especially Norway, or South America. I am interested in stamps and sports, and I am 12 years old. Barbara R.

Middleton, Idaho

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although I read it regularly and take a great interest in it. I am nearly 14 years of age and when school starts this fall I will be a freshman in high school.

We lived formerly in Missoula, Mont., and I liked it very much there. Missoula is situated in a valley with beautiful mountains all around it, and the city itself is very beautiful. It is not so pretty here as in Missoula, but I like it here very much. At present we are living on a ranch of 80 acres in southern Idaho. This section of Idaho is mostly a fruit growing section. There are many large prune, peach, and apple orchards all over the valley.

My favorite sports are tennis, swimming, basketball and baseball. I love to read and I spend much of my leisure time reading.

Would any girls of the same age as I am care to write to me? If so, I will answer their letters immediately and to the best of my ability. I should like especially to correspond with any English speaking girls who live in Japan, Australia, France and Switzerland although I will gladly answer any I receive from anyone that cares to write to me. Please do so!

Elizabeth H.

[Please send in your last name, Elizabeth. —Ed.]

Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

While I have read the Mail Bag for some time, I have never written to it before. I have had the pleasure of attending the Christian Science Sunday School for 10 years. We take the Monitor, Sentinel and Journal and I like reading all of them.

Last summer, while we were vacationing in Hollywood, California, I had the pleasure of playing in the motion picture "Sunny Side Up," with Janet Gaynor. We were on the set for two weeks and it was a very interesting experience. While in California I also saw one of the largest submarines in the world and three smaller ones.

Omaha is noted for its stockyards—the second largest in the United States. Many fine buildings are constantly being built here. I am 13 years old and would love to get letters from all over the world, especially from Europe. Virginette O.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed the Mail Bag very much and have gained one correspondent through it. I am writing in the hope that this letter will be an introduction to many more correspondents. I shall welcome all letters, and I will answer each one. I am 16 and my hobbies are reading, swimming, camping and playing tennis.

We live near Forest Park, a large and beautiful park. There are several buildings there which were built during the World's Fair of 1904. The Art Museum is the most beautiful. It is dedicated to art and free to all. It stands at the top of a hill which slopes to the Grand Basin of the lagoons. At one end of the park is the Jefferson Memorial, where Colonel Lindbergh's trophies are kept. There is a zoo, too, and the buildings and flower gardens make a picturesque setting for the many animals. Then there is the Municipal Opera, a great open theater, with its stage in a natural setting. I will be glad to tell more about St. Louis to anyone who writes.

Best wishes to the Mail Bag for its successful efforts in creating many international friendships. I am studying Spanish and I would love to have a letter in that language.

Margery M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Leona T. (12), Adell, Wis.
Laurabelle S. (12), Champaign, Ill.
Lillian M. (13), Aurora, Ill.
Marian D. (13), Portland, Ore.—Especially from foreign countries.
Hazel L. (14), Rochester, N. Y.
Mae R. (15), Princeton, Ind.—Especially from Lawrenceburg, Ky., and from girls attending Principia.

Will Heinz C. of Cologne, Germany, please send in his last name and street address, as we are holding a letter for him.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

'Myself Third'

Santa Monica, Calif.

A FRESHMAN at college placed over his desk a placard which bore the words, "Myself Third," which aroused the curiosity of his fellow students.

No amount of questioning could induce him to vouchsafe an explanation of the cryptic motto until he became a junior. Then one day a special pal and classmate said to him: "We have been close friends for three years. Surely now you can take me into your confidence. What does that 'Myself Third' mean?"

Thus pressed for an answer, the young man reluctantly replied: "When I was leaving home to come here my mother asked me always to remember to put God first, service to mankind second, and myself third. I promised her that I would try to do so and lest I forget I hung up that sign. I am not sure," he added humbly, "that I am entitled to keep it there any longer."

Thereupon his friend heartily assured him that he was for he had certainly lived up to it as all that knew him could testify.

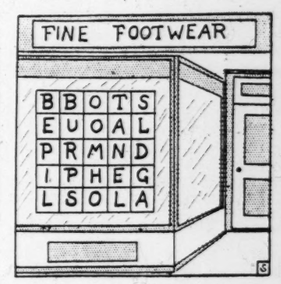
Faith

Louisville, Tenn.

THE churches in a midwestern community stricken by the drought called a meeting to pray for rain. On the appointed day several hundred people came out.

One little girl brought her umbrella.

Footwear Puzzle



Start at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, spell the names of seven kinds of footwear.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to South American Cities Puzzle:

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Panama, Bogota, La Paz, Caracas, Quito.

A Word a Day

Allocate

This word is used in the sense of "to distribute, to allot, to apportion, to assign." At one time the sense of "to localize" was common, but this is now virtually obsolete.

"Allocate" is derived from the Latin *allocare*, "to allot," compounded of *ad* "to," and *locare*, "to place"—from *locus*, "place."

Al'-lo-cate is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *obey*, second *a* as in *late*.

"The lawyer saw to it that the various pieces of property were properly allocated to the heirs mentioned in the will."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

What Air Maneuvers Mean

AN UNINFORMED or credulous reader of the British press recently could not have been blamed for imagining that bitter civil war had broken out in Britain between "Redland" and "Blueland." Great fleets of airplanes raced in apparent combat over peaceful counties aroused from midsummer quietude; maps of familiar countrysides with vast "bombed" areas appeared in the papers; and, finally, The Times chronicled:

> The air exercises ended at dawn yesterday with the agreement of the powers to accept the mediation of the League of Nations in their dispute. The pace set by both sides has evidently been too hot for a long campaign, and the war could not have been carried on much longer without reinforcements for the Blue forces and the creation of new means of supply by the Red forces. It may be said that Blue Colony achieved its aim of reducing Red Colony to a state of chaos, but at tremendous cost to its own forces.

But English readers were not really deceived. They knew no war was actually being waged. They did not besiege responsible authorities with frantic telephoned and telegraphed pleas, as they did when Ronald Knox radiocast his famous war hoax account of an attack on southern England. Instead they read with avidity of the mock strife by which the Air Ministry converted the whole of England into two armed camps. Their newspapers became like war or adventure novels for a period. The average citizen was fascinated by the sham battles which were called so vividly to his attention.

Of course, the Air Ministry conducted its campaign in the best of taste, and, as The Times noted, finally ended with a well-mannered appeal to the League of Nations. But in the course of a week the destructive nature of modern warfare had been graphically indicated. In three days of fighting, three important towns and one big seaport had been "destroyed." Many others were severely damaged; some 150 airplanes were "lost." Both Redland and Blueland were battered and exhausted.

Stripping aside the allure and false glamour which attach to such brilliant maneuvers, the thinking observers see the grim, deadly challenge of modern battle. Air maneuvers on the current scale may be defended so long as national armaments still prevail. But the true side of the picture must always be presented to the public gaze. Not the beauty or thrill of graceful airplanes sweeping in precise arcs across a summer sky; not the brilliant genius of experienced air strategists; not the fascination of grown-ups playing with tin soldiers. But the unthinkable horror of aerial engines of destruction releasing the most noxious, hateful bombs, gases and annihilating chemicals upon sleeping towns and cities—air warfare which breaks the sinews of commerce, destroys beauty, damages culture, perhaps halts the progress of national life itself. These things air maneuvers mean.

The exercises may remain the fanciful and fascinating war game of general staffs only as long as their underlying import is recognized. And if nations give a fraction of their thought to the prosecution of such exercises, they should give ten times that fraction to building and exercising the machinery of peace.

Anonymity—Literature's Vacuum

WHEN modesty announces itself in print one may be forgiven if he discounts some of its merit. So one does not rush to acclaim the proposal of a firm of Paris publishers to issue volumes bearing neither their own imprint nor the names of their authors. It is true, the writer in such a case cannot trade upon his past reputation, or shelter behind the fair name of his publisher. He stands before the world with nothing to commend him but the pure merit of his work. The nameless adventurer in the field of literature offers his readers—with a gesture—something on which to stake their reputation as critics. Unaided and unbiased, they may acclaim his genius, or condemn his faults.

But one cannot overlook the fact that these publications, announcing themselves to the world with a flourish of shy anonymity, evidently are expected to challenge exceptional attention. Are they not designed to arouse curiosity, to invite discussion and attack, and to receive more publicity than they might have received under other circumstances? After all, since the issue of a new volume from the press has long ceased to be an event, the treatment that a modern author fears most is, not that he will be furiously attacked by the critics, but that he will be ignored. A Sinclair Lewis or an Arnold Bennett does not forgo the advantage of his name and reputation. The public cannot be blamed, therefore, if it assumes that the reputation of an anonymous author has yet to be made.

It is true, there are many anonymous works which remain as classics. It is not known who were the authors of the Iliad and Odyssey, and the creators of some of the sweetest early lyrics in the English songbooks are nameless. None the less it was by a sane instinct that the Greeks attributed the epics to a personal Homer. Sainte-Beuve, the great French critic, was surely right when he said that in seeking to understand a book one should learn all that one can about the life, environment, and the complete works of its writer.

An author who has much to say rarely expresses his whole attitude to life in one book, or in anything less than all his books. Each work that he produces will assist to a better understanding of the rest. For that reason he will not willfully suppress his identity. Anything that is worth publishing is worth acknowledging, whether it be the individual creation of one man, when it will bear his signature, or the collective opinion of a journal or society, when the journal or the society will become its sponsors. As nature abhors a vacuum, so literature abhors anonymity.

Industry and Human Progress

IS THE industrial machine a benefit or a detriment to the civilization of the world? Such is the fundamental question raised by the Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Social Service in its annual Labor Sunday pronouncement. Reference is made to the fact that the conquest of the physical universe and the development of power and skill through the machine have made available to the present generation an abundance of things undreamed of by preceding generations. The machine has created wealth. It has bequeathed to the average citizen a long succession of creature comforts.

It is a fair question, however, whether this increase in wealth has been of equal benefit to all sections of society. It is the conviction of the church leaders issuing the Labor Sunday pronouncement that, whereas the industrial machine has overcome certain limitations in modern social life, it has accentuated others. In the opinion of these spokesmen for the evangelical churches the high productive capacity of modern industry "has given no answer to the problem of the distribution of wealth in accordance with the religious principles of justice and love."

It has been too often true that the wealth created by the industrial machine has flowed back again into the hands of those owning the machine. By the same token not a sufficient amount of the surplus of the profits accruing to these individuals has been devoted to the task of guaranteeing the workers of the world against the economic evils of overproduction and unemployment.

Society should not become so enamored with the economic benefits resulting from the functioning of the machine as to become indifferent to the resulting problems of social justice. While developing horsepower it must not overlook the need of developing the moral power sufficient to meet the social requirements of a righteous world community. Religion and education must come to the aid of economics if this moral power is to be forthcoming. Justice to all must be the watchword of the community that makes use of the machine—justice to Capital, to Labor and to the consuming public.

The economic world stands at a crossroad. The observance of Labor Day should be celebrated not with the thought of emphasizing the needs of a particular class but with the thought of bringing to mankind as a whole that measure of social justice necessary to the prosperity and happiness of the entire community.

Hope for Low-Tariff Advocates

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S appointment of Thomas Walker Page to the reorganized United States Tariff Commission has brought renewed hope to those who believe downward revision of the tariff is necessary to prevent retaliatory action abroad with consequent diminution of American foreign trade. Such hope had been somewhat dashed by the earlier appointment of the new chairman of the commission, Henry P. Fletcher, who rightly or wrongly was viewed as adhering to the protective tradition of the Pennsylvania Republican group from which he comes.

On the other hand, Mr. Page is a low-tariff Virginia Democrat, who has severely criticized the high rates of even the previous Fordney-McCumber tariff, which in many cases are below those of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

In one respect both Mr. Hoover's appointees see eye to eye, and perhaps this is the unifying attitude which has caused their selection. This is in the possibility of improving the tariff by executive action based on the study of an investigating commission, as contrasted with log-rolling legislative methods.

Mr. Page is committed in speeches and books to opposition to any "Chinese wall" tariff. In 1928 at the Williamstown Institute of Politics he attacked the theory that the United States is "omnipotent in commercial matters, and that we can punish other nations when we are so disposed." Reprisals abroad, and lack of certain basic necessities at home, he said, make a policy of tariff arrogance impossible for America.

Mr. Page is not apparently certain that the flexible clause is sufficiently flexible to give maximum benefit. In a recent book he stated that "the application of the difference between costs as a measure of duties is usually impossible owing to the difficulty of finding what the difference amounts to." However, he is quoted as saying that, if the President had the power to create a tariff board with plenty of time to work, that body would turn out a better tariff than "any we are liable to get under the present circumstances." His appointment strengthens the belief that President Hoover intends to set up such a board in the new commission.

The Telegrapher Becomes a Printer

IT WAS in the late nineties. Pete, the old-time compositor, stood rubbing his chin and gazing truculently at the new contraption recently installed in the composing room.

"That there machine," he declared moodily to the group of curious printers gathered around the innovation, "spells the doom of the printing trade. A few years more and our ancient craft will be in the hands of a lot of key ticklers, while honest printers walk the streets looking for work."

But Pete's forebodings have proved vain. The linotype, rather than working a hardship to the printing trade craftsmen, wrought a boon to the whole industry. Generally speaking, never have printing houses and newspaper plants enjoyed such a period of prosperity as that following the introduction of the linotype.

The other day, however, saw the inception of what may easily prove to be a new era in the speedy transmission of news, when in Westchester County, New York, a group of linotype machines located in several different communities rattled off the "spot" news of the day with the use of but one operator—and he a telegrapher—through the employment of the new teletype-setter.

Could Pete, the old-time compositor, view this latest innovation perhaps his comments would run something like this: "Alas, this is the end. When one telegrapher can supplant any number of linotype operators there is no place left for brethren of the typographical art!"

Or would he, viewing the matter in the light of thirty years of progress, rather declare: "Heigh ho! Here's opportunity come knocking again. If one linotype could take four hand compositors off the type case and give them better paying jobs, why shouldn't the teletypesetter do the same for the lintoype operators it supplants? Without question this new invention will mean a considerable readjustment, but no evidence of progress should be feared as likely to spell ruin and disaster to anyone. What we elder ones must do is to become more and more willing to adjust ourselves to new and changing conditions."

Such reasoning seems too sanguine only when one overlooks the betterment in human conditions that has followed the introduction of practically all devices designed to save labor and time.

Other Prohibitions

ONE of the arguments advanced by the forces seeking to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment—an argument which appears to have been much more widely credited than it deserves—is that it does not belong in the Constitution because it is a specific prohibition, and as such undermines the general nature of the Constitution as a "charter of government."

A conclusive refutation of this argument is found in a recent address by Mrs. Martha N. Brookings, one of the few women members of the Massachusetts Legislature and a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Representative from the Sixth Massachusetts District. The Constitution as it was originally written, she points out, contains over twenty specific "prohibitions," and twenty more were incorporated in the seventeen amendments which preceded "prohibition." Furthermore, each one of them was a prohibition directed against "rights" that originally belonged to the individual states.

Prohibitions by the score, but, strangely enough, not one of them is ever charged with undermining the Constitution! And when this latest prohibition has been in the Constitution a few more decades—as it most assuredly will be—it will seem strange that anyone should ever have questioned the rightness of its inclusion therein.

"Dinner for Three—Frozen, Please"

THE time is rapidly approaching when the housewife will feel safe in sending little Willy or his daddy to the corner grocery store with the mere instruction to bring home dinner for three, at a specified price. When the meal arrives, in a neat container, it will be found to contain practically everything from soup to nuts, and to include a wide variety of dishes, such as filet of haddock, sole or oysters, meats, peas, spinach, cherries, strawberries or red raspberries, and bottled orange juice—at any season.

New methods of preparing and distributing frozen foods are making this possible. A large corporation which has engaged in extensive research concerning all the aspects of this enterprise has concluded that it should soon attain proportions which will entitle it to rank as one of America's billion-dollar industries.

Nor are the housewife and her marketing assistant the only persons who will be affected by these new departures. Several major industries are expected to find their activities increased thereby, with resulting improvement for the employment situation. Railroads are building special refrigerator cars, new types of motor delivery trucks are being designed, and freight airplanes and dirigibles will probably come in for their share of the business. The advantage to electric and gas refrigerator manufacturers is obvious, and all dealers and workers in insulating cork, plate glass and metals can expect to profit by the introduction of improved conveyors and display equipment. There will probably be a striking increase in the use of waxed paper and containers. Who would have thought that the way one's dinner is prepared could make such a difference to some of the country's greatest manufacturing and commercial organizations?

Editorial Notes

What other cities will follow the lead of Kansas City in efforts to aid ex-convicts to become useful citizens? Kansas City proposes to set up a special police bureau to guide former convicts toward law-abiding careers. Police, who estimate Kansas City is the home of 300 ex-convicts due to its proximity to several penitentiaries, are planning to assist former prisoners in a systematic readjustment to normal life. May not much good result, when police are engaged actually in helping those who wish to make a new start in life?

The Mayor of Danville, Va., who is approaching fourscore years and ten, attributes his longevity to a placid mind, the ability to make friends with the younger generation, and a willingness to accept changing conditions as a normal development. His recipe may also explain why he has been elected Mayor for thirty-eight years, and certainly it is worth considering for general application.

It is gratifying to note in the United States a decrease of 250 grade-crossing accidents for the first five months of 1930 over the corresponding period in 1929. "Stop, look and listen" is proving a valuable slogan. If more persons would adopt it as their daily motto, all kinds of accidents would show a big reduction.

Since New York traffic patrolmen discarded their metallic whistles, motorists, pedestrians and policemen are all reported feeling more like whistling naturally.

Now will some enterprising tailor bring out "plus-two's" for the miniature golfer?

Kagawa—The Tolstoy of a New Japan

SMOKE from a thousand factories hovered over the streets of crowded Osaka. The mighty city lay shrouded in the entanglements of an overwhelming new civilization. It was a rude transplanting to come from the charming countryside of early summer, out of the bamboo forests and luxuriant green woods, into a valley of clattering industry. I soon found myself in a settlement house, in a simple, well-equipped community center, where I was to see first-hand the enterprises of that renowned genius of Japan, Toyohiko Kagawa. Though still well below middle age, he has become the outstanding literary figure among 60,000,000 of his fellows.

Fifty books in the course of twenty years is a startling record—and almost unbelievable when one surveys the breadth of their form and message, and senses their compelling influence. A unifying interest in all this outburst of writing is the unflagging endeavor to lift his people to greater happiness.

As a student of twenty-two he went to live in Shinkawa, the worst slum district of Kobe. On returning from several years of study in the United States, he went to spend his first night among the slum people to whom he had pledged his life. Like Dickens and Dostoevsky his heart overflows with love for his fellowmen, and the burden of his message always revolves around the struggles of mankind.

This obscure worker in the slums gained dramatic recognition with the publication of his first novel. A publisher picked up the manuscript in the young man's room and offered him 1000 yen when he had it completed. "Before the Dawn" sold 180,000 copies, and became a world-famous book.

* * *

Its author was, however, unaffected by a sensational popularity. He did not move to Tokyo and join the literati, nor did he build a villa where he might compose lyrics. He took his royalties and built a social center in Kobe; he continued to live in his attic rooms, to wear cheap suits and work hard twelve hours a day.

This book and its two sequels, "A Shooter to the Sun" and "Listening to the Voice of the Prison Walls," form a trilogy which has been read by millions in the Orient. The message of these novels was given to the House of Peers and led to the appropriation of 20,000,000 yen for a slum reclamation project to redeem the six great cities of Japan.

This little man is worthy of a long pilgrimage. One is fortunate to meet him, for he journeys about from his three busy settlements in Osaka, Kobe and Tokyo, lectures to universities, visits royal commissions, is in constant demand among students, is involved in national and international projects, and is perpetually at work on some book. He has become the Tolstoy of his people. His complete consecration and humility place him with Mahatma Gandhi as a leader of the Orient.

Kagawa San's books of poetry carry a mighty social message. His first poems, "Division of Tears," were songs of uplift, and his touching verses, "Fragmentary Words in Darkness," which were written during a period in which his vision failed him, are a revelation of his heroism. He sings heroically of the affairs of men. Unlike the traditional poet of the East, he makes lyric perfectionism the servant of reform.

* * *

"How does Kagawa do it?" I asked my friend, one of his disciples, as we sat on a sweet-smelling mat within the busy house. "He really gives up a fortune and wears those plain, cheap suits?"

"He is absolutely sincere! Last year he refused the offer of the Mayor of Tokyo to become chief of the social bureau at a big salary, and he now gives ten days a month gratis as adviser of the bureau, just to be of help. He will have only one suit at a time, the laborer's suit of plain Japanese cloth, made in European style, and known everywhere as 'Kagawa Fuku.'

"This grew out of his attempt to develop coöperative societies which would help the poor laborers and tenant farmers. His coöperatives are not like those which first came to Japan, they are not organized along Bismarckian lines, but are based on the conception of brotherhood. He insists that their success depends more on character than on capital. Every month the Osaka coöperatives make thousands of yen profits and publish a magazine which is distributed through the country."

* * *

"Does the Imperial Government think of Kagawa San as a dangerous radical?" I asked my friend.

"At one time he was in prison because of his efforts to help the exploited dock workers, but since that time the Government has adopted his plan for slum reform, and has come to recognize him as one of the most indispensable agents of reform in the Empire. He has been the mainstay of labor reform, organizing the first labor union and achieving repeal of the law which refused the right of workers to assemble.

"His relation to the labor and peasant movement is made clear by his words, 'The more I studied the slums, the more I realized that we can stop them only by remedying their cause. Most of the down-and-outers drift there from the country villages and from the laboring classes. I went from the slums to the trade union movement because I wanted to do away with poverty in Japan and destroy pauperism.' This labor movement may be compared with the Labor Party under Premier MacDonald, with a moderate but thoroughly liberal platform. Universal manhood suffrage has been one achievement."

* * *

Here I interrupted with that perplexing question which troubles everyone who knows the Orient today, "What about Russia? How does Kagawa think of the Soviet system?"

"At first," my friend went on, "he tried to coöperate with all radical elements, but soon, as he says, 'I came to see that we could not permit a dictatorship of the Russian type; we must give the minority a chance. I tried to bring in the ideals of labor parties in Great Britain, Germany, Holland and other countries, but I soon found Sovietism coming into dominance.' The original party shortly split into four groups. The most radical has been suppressed by the Government, and we hope for the reunion of the moderate elements.

"Kagawa has said, 'From the beginning I was a Socialist, not in the sense of materialism, but of spirituality. I like the word communism, and am sorry the Marxians have monopolized it—we must consider the sharing of material things as only one side of Christian living. We must go farther. If we practice the Sermon on the Mount, we shall have real communism of a humanitarian type, a giving communism, not a robbing communism. I have no sympathy with it if it means violence.'"

Wherever I went I heard the name of Kagawa, among political and industrial circles, in university centers, among missionaries and literary groups. He seemed to be everywhere, writing, lecturing, preaching, holding conferences. He is a man of unbelievable energy, with an all-conquering message. When a friend urged him to take a short vacation, he agreed, saying, 'This will give me the chance to write a new book and get money to carry on my slum work for another six months.'

"In the course of three years his gigantic schedule calls for an address in every town in Japan and the enlistment of 1,000,000 people in his Christian revolution. His great ambition is a 'love movement' which will-enlist at least 1,000,000 of his nation and ultimately spread through all lands, uniting men in a fraternity of service."

* * *

The bamboo door of the settlement house closed on me, and I went out onto the street, clattering with the "gai ta" of a multitude of factory workers on their way home. I walked in a daze through the crowded ways of Osaka, with the words ringing in my ears, "Love, the Law of Life"; and the realization surged over me that I had been close to Japan's greatest reformer, in contact with one of the illustrious prophets of all time!

R. M. B.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Yerba Mate-Growers Strike

THE yerba mate question in the territory of Misiones continues a problem to growers of the plant, who are at present in a state of need, unable to do any work on their plantations. Whole villages of Swiss settlers in the north have found themselves out of work, owing to the lack of protection afforded to Argentine-grown mate, and the strong competition offered by Paraguayan and Brazilian yerba. As a means of protesting against the Government's inactivity in this matter, a twenty-four-hour strike was organized throughout the Province of Corrientes and the Territory of Misiones. The strike was entirely peaceful and remarkable for the manner in which everyone adhered to it, without any signs of violence.

* * *

Aviation Growing in Popularity

Aviation is becoming more and more popular in Buenos Aires and Argentina generally, and recently a special aviation week was held here. There was an exhibition showing the development of flying, including commercial aviation, organized on the lines of the annual automobile show, and an effort was made to interest the general public in the possibilities of air travel. There is no doubt that it has an interesting and important future in Argentina, where the airplane will in time be one of the most effective means of keeping the farthermost outposts of civilization in touch with the federal capital.

* * *

College Men in "Get-Together"

Although there are important racial differences between Argentines and Englishmen, they mix well, particularly if they happen to be college men. This was clearly shown at a get-together luncheon recently offered by the Club Universitario of Buenos Aires to the Oxford and Cambridge men resident in Argentina. The luncheon was most successful and was followed by a trip to Tigre, the famous water resort within easy distance of Buenos Aires. A short while after this luncheon, the English university men invited the members of the Club Universitario to an outing at Hurlingham Club. Argentines just now are interested in the classic English universities and miss no opportunities to learn all they can concerning them.

* * *

Many Streets Badly Lighted

Buenos Aires is undoubtedly a very modern and up-to-date city, yet the motorists complain, and rightly, that from their point of view many improvements could still be made. The most pressing of these is the lighting of the important arteries leading from the city to the suburbs. Interesting and beautiful though the new and brilliant lighting along the principal thoroughfare, Calle Florida, is, the money expended on this illumination might, it is felt by many, have been used to better advantage in connection with the wide avenues sweeping out from the city to the residential districts, where indeed dark main streets and pitch-black side avenues are the general rule.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"There Is Neither East Nor West"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few of us were recently discussing the editorial which appeared in the Monitor of July 19, under the caption, "There Is Neither East Nor West," and it was suggested that two incidents pertaining to Rudyard Kipling's poem and relevant to your article might interest some of your readers. As I was a participant in them, it was suggested that I should be the one to depict them to you.

No. 1. During the ceremonies attendant to the coronation of King George V in London, in 1911, there were drawn from all the far-flung Dominions representative contingents of military units. Among those so favored were the Royal North West Mounted Police of Canada, beloved of all the world in song and story, and the Royal Bengal Lancers of India, the latter regiment, on account of the noble birth of its native officers, enjoying the distinction, even today, of having a number of its officers as aides-de-camp to His Majesty, on continual duty at Buckingham Palace.

On Coronation Day these two contingents, mounted, were advancing, unknown to each other, up parallel streets to the main thoroughfare to take their proper places in the procession.

Converging on to the main street, they found the crowds were very dense. Instead of following each other, therefore, each contingent was ordered by its commanding officer, at the same moment, to wheel.

This brought these two famous units alongside each other riding up the thoroughfare, for all the world to see the fulfillment of Kipling's vision in the Ballad of East and West:

> Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
> Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat;
> But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
> When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!

No. 2. During the World War and the cavalry operations of 1917 consequent upon the German retreat on to the St. Quentin line, a regiment of British cavalry, the First King Edward's Horse, hurried forward, and had the honor of being the first unit to engage the retreating enemy cavalry units. In the ranks of the "King's" were men from every quarter of the globe, including, it is just to their memory to mention, many Americans by birth.

Supporting the operations of the "King's" and subsequently relieving that regiment, was the Umballa Brigade of Indian Cavalry.

In the course of the frequent patrol skirmishes between the enemy and ourselves in front of the famous Bois de Holnon, two patrols of the British and Indian regiments came together, the latter being warned of the proximity of the enemy and his superiority in numbers and equipment.

The warning was disregarded, and as a consequence the Indian cavalry patrol was lost.

This incident does amplify the last two lines of the above ballad which I have quoted.

C. C. K.

Calgary, Alta.